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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,882—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1892.

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	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	40 0
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R.I.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
§	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
R.I.	CLYDE	4156	808	J. L. Parlitt	3rd Dec.
§	ORIENTAL	5045	1000	L. H. Moule	10th "
R.I.	PEKIN	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	17th "
§	PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	24th "
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§ These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to Chusa.

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November 3rd.
" 17th.

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Bombay, October 3, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Nov.
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MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th Nov.

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S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 29th October, noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

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THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvi, on MONDAY, the 24th October, 1892, at 3-30 P. M., for transacting the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

4TH.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 22nd, to Monday, the 31st October, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Fort, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 15th October, 1892.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN NEUBERG, Esq., has contracted to sell to MEHERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE KHARAS, Esq., the property hereunder particularly described. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messieurs CHALK, WALKER, and SMETHAM, Solicitors for the Purchaser at their office at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, right or interest.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, particularly shown and marked No. 28, in the Revenue Survey Map or Plan in the office of the Collector of Bombay, situate on the East side of the Public Road, leading from the Fort to the Colaba Light House, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, with the messuage, tenements, bungalow, shops, and outhouses standing thereon, and which said messuage or bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 149, and which said shops are assessed by the said Collector under No. 150, all which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sea-shore, on or towards the West by the said Road leading to the Light House, on or towards the North by the property of Mrs. Compton and Mrs. Duxbury, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Burjorjee and Nowrojee Rattonjee Cooper, and partly by the Seashore, and which said bungalow and shops are now in the occupation of the said Mr. J. Neuberg and his tenants.—Dated this 22nd day of October 1892.

CHALK, WALKER, AND SMETHAM,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

THE JADOWJEE RAGOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1892, at 4-30 p.m., for the following purposes, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets made up to 30th June 1892.

2ND.—To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. Bhugwand as Chatterbhuj and Mathooradas Gooculdas as Directors in place of Messrs. Lalubhai Shamjee and Ruttonsi Mooljі, the former being disqualified himself under Article 108 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and the latter resigned

3RD.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Nesserwanjee Bapuji Tachakra as an auditor in place of the auditor Mr. Ratanjee Jamsetjee Parakh resigned.

4TH.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

6TH.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 28th October, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

SOONDERDASS SHAMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 8th October 1892.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Carolinas," and all the leading brands, from Rs 25 per 100 upwards.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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TWISTED MANILLAS.—The latest brand out, put up in boxes of 50. Rs. 10 per Box.
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DUTCH CIGARS.—Mild, well-flavoured easy draught, superb finish, and cheap.
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CONDITIONERS.—To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos. Convenient, portable, and unbreakable. Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 each.
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SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.
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PLAYERS' "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ and ½-lb Tins. Re. 1 and Rs. 1-14 per Tin, respectively.
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CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct Importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per 100.
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PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.—New Shipment just arrived per s. s. "Ganges" of Dry Plates, Printing out, Sensitive, Aristotype, and Bromide Papers. Every article guaranteed.
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PORTABLE WARMING STOVES, for Hill Stations and Cold Latitudes; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
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BENTWOOD FURNITURE.—Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Settees, &c., all of the first quality and newest shapes.
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MANGALORE and Cannanore Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, Sheeting, &c.—Sole Agent for Basel Mission.
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TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the Estates. Splendid value.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COFFEE (in berry).—High-grown Indian superior to Mocha, Re. 1 per lb., or Rs. 6-8 per bag of 71bs. nett.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,

BOTH FINE AND COARSE,

APPLY TO THE

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD DOORS, WINDOWS, &c.

Under instructions from Ibrahim Ahmedi, Esq., L. C. E., Acting Executive Engineer Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th October, 1892, at 3 p m., at Government House Compound, Malabar Point, consisting old teak window and door shutters, iron privy, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 24, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 S. B. 500 Express Winchester rifle.

The surplus effects of a gentleman changing residence, consisting of cupboards, tables, chairs, garden and carpenter's tools, plated cruet stands, sodawater bottle-holders, butter and toast racks, spirit stand, dumbwaiter, pictures, brackets, vases, 1 plate camera complete and lenses by Grubb Ross, Dallmeyers, Lancaster, Perkins Sons and Rayment, enlarging lantern and magic lantern, photo requisites, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Hajee Hassum Yakoob, consisting of cots, wardrobe, cupboard, pictures, copper pots, and sundries.

The effects of the late Thomas Bleasdale, consisting of silver watch, gold rings, Albert chain, &c.

The effects of the late James Gordon, consisting of gold watch and Albert.

The effects of the late C. J. Morris—1 prize medal in case.

The effects of the late W. Ross—1 silver medal.

The effects of the late C. A. Beyts—1 silver cup about 29 tolas.

The effects of the late T. G. Prince, consisting of gold watch by Webster, gold ring and earring, silver cigar, and pencil cases, chain, &c.

The effects of the late Mrs. Rebecca Smith alias Whitaker, consisting of silver watch, gold chains, rings, earrings. Also silver medals and trinkets belonging to different estates.

By order of Currimbhoy Jeewajee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. A. Bomanjee Moolla and Co.—

Ex. s. s. City of Dublin.

BM-1847-CJ 1-5—5 casks tallow.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED WOOL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Colaba Company's Godown, by order of Messrs. Glade & Co., and on account of the Insurance Companies concerned—

83 Boras wool.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, above the offices of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., the handsome french-polished black wood and teakwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture crockeryware, large size English ice-box, pictures, Hinks' lamps, fancy curtains, etc., the property of Victor Murray, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Adelaide House," Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, one sweet-toned "Patent Repeater Square Pianoforte by J. G. Doring & Co., African parrot, excellent talker and imitator and very quick at learning anything taught him, Hinks lamps, &c., the property of N. N. DeVIDA, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BHENDY BAZAAR OR PAREL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 5th prox., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Chagbai and Premabai, wives (now widows) of Thacker Deesabhai Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of Thacker Wagjee Thakersey and Purshotum Oomersey, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1889, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, situate on the west side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 231 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 712 and 713, new No. 7834, old Survey Nos. 1178 and 1179, and new Survey No. 5043, and bounded with the building or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 109 and afterwards under Nos. 115 and 116 and now under ward No. 3065 and street Nos. 538, 540, 542, 544, and 42, and bounded on the east by the said Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on the west by the sweeper's passage common to these premises and to the premises belonging to Cursetjee Manockjee and beyond that by the property of the said Cursetjee Manockjee, on the north by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee, and on the south by Eduljee Cooper's Second Street, and the said premises have been for sometime past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Wagjee Thakersey and Purshotum Oomersey, the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, COMMONLY CALLED IMAMBARA, SITUATE ON THE JAIL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co., and Messrs. Nowrojee Sohrabjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khodiza Begum alias Doolam Begum, the widow, and Jehan Ara Begum, the daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shoostry of Hyderabad, and Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salley Khan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1885, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government pension and tax land or ground, with the several messuages or dwelling-houses, bungalow, stables, ware-houses and out-houses standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Imambara, situate at Jail Road, otherwise called Babo la Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the east side of the old Nagpada Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 16,720 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 13, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17, new No. 76, old Survey Nos. 2185 and 2245, and new Survey No. 3099, and bounded on the east by the Khoja Burial-ground, on the west by the old Nagpada Road, or Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, on the south partly by the property belonging to Kalianjee and Manumeya, respectively, partly by the house of Kalu Mahadoo Dewjee, partly by the house of Narronjee Bhicajee, Raghoo and Dhondoo Wagmarya, and partly by the burial-ground and Durga belonging to the Khoja community, and on the north partly by the Mogul Mosque and partly by Imambara Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 24, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of furniture in suit No. 1 of 92 Dayaram Surajmal vs. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, which was to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Parel Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Westrop House," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by "Wimbridge," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome hanging, drawing-room kerosine lamps, large size Persian carpets, a handsome large size fish aquarium with gold fish on stand, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong English-built four seated barouche by "Windover," a pair of handsome strong brown waiers, set of brass mounted English double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7 a.m.

Under instructions from the Liquidators, Southwell and Austin, Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on a date to be fixed hereafter sell by Public Auction at the "Albert Buildings," Rampart Row, Fort, the whole of the stock in trade and fittings. Full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Catalogues are in course of preparation, and the goods will shortly be on view.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 24, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK-IN-TRADE IN THE OLD SHOP OF MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned premises, a large lot of surplus Stock-in-Trade.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, October 24, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 5 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share of Rs. 200 paid-up, and of Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 150 paid-up, is declared, and is payable on and after the 24th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register, on 17th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of Directors,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 12th October, 1892.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE OFFICE of this Company will be REMOVED to Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and Co.'s BUILDING, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, 24th October, 1892.

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Branch Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Subscribed Capital 10 lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....	Rs.	6,30,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED	,,	3,70,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	,,	5,55,867

A BRANCH of this BANK will be OPENED in Esplanade Road, on the premises recently vacated by Messrs. BOLTON and COMPANY, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M.

Mr. F. D. Stranack, late of the Bank of Bombay, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Branch.

By order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 15th October, 1892.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Port of Rangoon, established by an Act of the Governor-General for India in Council, being Act No. XV. of 1879, require the services of an Engineer for the Port of Rangoon. Salary at the rate of Rupees One Thousand per Month for the first twelve months of actual service. Annual increments of salary of Rupees One Hundred per month will be made after the first twelve months if the Commissioners are satisfied with the way in which the work is performed until the salary amounts to Rupees Fifteen Hundred per Month. No allowances over and above his salary are made to the Engineer.

If an Engineer in the service of the Government of India wishes, with the consent of the Government, to obtain the appointment and to retain his claim for pension and leave allowances, in such case, if he is appointed, a deduction of 20 per cent. from his salary will be made and paid to Government. The service is terminable at any time after it has been entered upon by either party on giving to the other party six months' notice from the date of the notice given by either party to the engagement to the other of a desire so to terminate it.

Passage money from the port of embarkation will be paid by the Commissioners to the Engineer on arrival in Rangoon.

Further particulars concerning the appointment may be had of the Vice-Chairman to the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon to whom all applications for the appointment must be made on or before the 2nd day of January 1893.

E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, The 16th September, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 70 OF 1891.

RUSTOMJEE PALLONJEE MOOLLA, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

MARIA DE SOUZA, widow of MANOEL EDWARD DE SOUZA, deceased, and MICHAEL M. DE SOUZA, both of Bombay Christian, inhabitants; at present residing at No. 140, Customs Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, and LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS WATKINS, European Deputy Registrar, High Court, residing at Bandra.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Third Day of December One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Rustomjee Pallonjee Moolla and of the abovenamed Defendants Maria De Souza, widow of Manoel Edward De Souza, deceased, Michael M. DeSouza and Lawrence Augustus Watkins or any of them in all those pieces of Government land or ground now standing in the name of Caitano De Mello, situate at Mazagon with the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 225, 226, 227, 228 and 227, admeasuring four hundred and eighty-one square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, one of which is or lately was in the occupation of Nicolas De Mello, and the other is or lately was in the occupation of Mrs. Maria Viegas, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 270 and 125, and which said premises are bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the House now or late of Manoel Edward De Souza, on the south by a public passage, and on the North by a Dolker Street, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of defendants' tenants and are at present in the occupation of defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 7, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th Day of September, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

THE

HOTEL DE PARIS,

AT

SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,

WILL BE OPEN

ALL THE YEAR ROUND

FOR

VISITORS AND BOARDERS.

SPECIAL TERMS

FOR THE

WINTER SEASON.

Apply to the MANAGER.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST,
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

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IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

ALLAHABAD, the 15th June, 1892.

Dear Sirs,

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the Excellence, Genuineness, and freshness of the medicine supplied by Messrs. Basu and Nephews, Chemists, No. 41-2 Bagbazar St., Calcutta, for cure of Leprosy, &c. I have found it most efficacious Medicine for sure cure of the obstinate skin diseases.

(Sd.) H. GERRAD.

CALCUTTA, 12th August 1892.

MESSRS. BASU AND NEPHEWS,
Chemists and Sole Agents, Bagbazar Street.

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Yours Faithfully,
(Sd.) A. INDRA.

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CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Permission.)

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious, I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.

My experience of her treatment would be to advise all Ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man, as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS.

Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	009'5	9,300	90	205
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.40	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	16	150
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Mastg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	950
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	500	500	50	020
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	515
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	130
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	96½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 55	500
New Berar	1,250	500	500	Rs. 53	315
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	022½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		137½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	425
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,480
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	505
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	457½
David Mills	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	635
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	735
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	402½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	240
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	183
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,220
Mahalaxmee Jehboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mangoldas	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,540
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	1561
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d.
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mill's	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,330
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	610
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	540
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	74	195
Back Bay Bathc	500	50	50	?2	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1085
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	292
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	$300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.		9,200	25	25	Re. 1	18½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-8	
China Leaf	"	23-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-8	"
Do. do. new	"	24-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-4	
Bombay do.	"	25-4	
English Sovereigns	"	15-13	
Do. Dragons	"	15-12	
Bar Silver 17 Betternose	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	219	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, 3-30 p.m.
Jadowjee Manufacturing Company, 4-30 p.m.
Football Tournament, 4-45 p.m.
Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—Simla (s), from Busreh; Kapurthala (s), Karachi; Bidston Hill (s), Newcastle (N. S. W.); and H. M. S. Himalaya, Antwerp. Yesterday:—Drachenfels (s), from Antwerp; Siam (s), Aden; and Valetta (s), London, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd:—Thames (s), for London, &c.; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf; and Thisbe (s), Trieste, &c. Yesterday:—Nawab (s), for Calcutta, &c.; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Neera entered the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Thames and Thisbe left the dock on Saturday.

FALL OF TREES.—On Friday night two large trees in the compound of the Victoria Mills, Gamdevi, and another in Mr. Mohamed Ali Roghay's bungalow, Chowpaty, were blown down, owing to the high wind.

THEFT OF GOLD SLEEVE LINKS.—Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dhurumsey, Solicitor, residing at Peddar Road, has reported the theft of a pair of gold sleeve-links, valued at Rs. 50, from a shirt left on a chair, in his bed-room, on Friday night.

A MISSING LAD.—A Hindu lad, named Khundoo, aged about thirteen years, living with his father at Khudack, went to school in that locality, on Thursday morning, and has not since returned. The boy had on his person a gold earring, set with a false pearl.

CRICKET.—A cricket match between the D. Y. M. C. Club and the Bombay Portuguese C. Club was played last Thursday, on the G. I. P. Railway Green, Dadar, the game resulting in a victory for the former by seven wickets and three runs.

BREACH OF THE ARMS ACT.—At the instance of Superintendent Brewin one Prabhu Ooma, a servant in the employ of a Native Chief, was placed at the Girgam Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, on a charge of having in his possession some arms and ammunition without a permit. The case was remanded for further enquiry.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—The following were the additional passengers, per s. s. Thames, on the 22nd October:—The Hon. J. L. Mackay, C. I. E., and Mr. Mackay, Miss Gillmore, Mr. P. Dial, and Mr. J. Parmendas for Brindisi. Mr. Pons and three friends for Ismailia. Miss Mary Jones, Mr. J. Prisk, Mr. Thos. Cook, and Mr. John Emmans for London.

LETTING OFF CRACKERS DURING THE DEWALEE.—On Saturday morning, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, some twenty-five Hindus were charged with letting off fire-works on the public road, and thereby endangering public safety. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and fined them each eight annas.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at the Esplanade, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of a Hindoo, probably a Bania, aged about 35 years. The dead body of the deceased was found floating in a well on the Esplanade, on Friday afternoon. There were no external marks of violence, and the jury returned an open verdict.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.

March.....Dalhousie.....H J Cook.
Potpourri...Der Carneval in Rom.....J Strauss.
Mazurka ..Azalien.....Faust.
Valse .....Solitude.....E Waldteufel.
Selection ...The Red Hussar.....Edward Solomon.
Quadrille.....New Promenade.....Coote.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL EFFECTS OF LIQUOR.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry, on Saturday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances attending the death of Sowlia Kooshaba, aged about 40 years, a mill-hand, living at Duncan Road. The deceased was addicted to drink, and on Friday evening he returned home, with a friend, the worst for liquor. They had some dispute, and the friend abused Sowlia, who being enraged swallowed a large doze of opium. The deceased then became unconscious, and was removed to the hospital where he subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium poisoning.

FATAL FALL.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on Saturday, held an inquest, at Sonapur Lane, on the body of a Hindu girl, named Manee, aged about three years. On the 12th instant Gopal, the brother of the deceased, was playing with her on the verandah of their father's house. The brother made the deceased sit on a window when she accidentally fell down from a height of about 4½ feet, sustaining injury to her head. She was treated at home, but three days back tetanus set in, and the girl died on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by an accidental fall from a window while playing.

A MILITARY DESERTER.—On Friday last, Constable Sloane, arrested John Shircore, a private in the 1st Battalion, the Buffs, East Kent Regiment, now stationed at Fort William, Calcutta. Shircore made a statement before his Worship, and said he was born at Melbourne. On the 8th of February, 1890, he joined the regiment at Dumdum. The regiment was transferred to Fort William, Calcutta, in January, 1891. He deserted the Regiment at Barrackpore on the 27th of August last, and came to Bombay, and he was arrested by Constable Sloane, at Foras Road, on Friday last. The Magistrate ordered that the accused should be handed over to the military authorities.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. Macado Pinto, Member of Government Provincial Council has been succeeded by Mr. Fernando da Cunha.—All are busy with the general election of Deputies. At first it appeared that the circles of Ilhas and Bardez, for which Government candidates were presented would have an uncontested return, but candidates from the other side are put forward, backed by influential persons. In Sanguem, the number of voters was 2,700, but the recent list increases it to 6,026. Instructions have been issued to the Administradores of Ilhas and Bardez to support official candidates. Mr. Joaquim Arez, the Commissioner of Abkari, stands for Ilhas on Government behalf. The Custom and Abkari reforms under which the people are groaning are attributed to Mr. Arez, and his candidature does not find favour with the people, while his rival Mr. Christovao Ayres is supported by influential persons. Mr. D. Joao da Castro is official nominee at Bardez; but he has a formidable rival in Mr. Roque Constancio da Costa, who has come with the recommendation of Marquis Vilhena, and receives the support of Mr. C. Carvalho. The Municipal elections have been fixed for 27th November, and the parochial on 4th December.—The West of India Portuguese Railway Company's receipt for the first quarter of 1892, amounted to Rs. 203,022 against Rs. 385,159 for the corresponding period last year. Steam communication between Pangim and Piligamm was established on the 19th instant.—The Medical School at Goa since its commencement in 1842 up to date has sent out 277 doctors and 76 apothecaries.

BURGLARY AT GILDER STREET.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Pheeroz H. Dustoor, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack placed on Saturday, a Hindu, named Rama Gunu, on a charge of housebreaking and theft of cash and ornaments and another Purdesi, named Bhopersad Nundram, on a charge of dishonestly receiving and disposing of stolen property. On the 13th instant one Vishram Kanu, a mill-hand, living in a chawl at Gilder Street, locked up his room and went to work. On returning home in the evening he found his room entered by means of a hole made in the wall and two boxes forced open and Rs. 50 in cash, a pair of gungree, some finger rings, and a pair of armlets, collectively valued at Rs. 664, stolen therefrom. The matter being reported to the police it was discovered that the two accused had pledged the ornaments with several Marwarees, and that the first accused had bought several new clothes and had also taken two tickets for Vingorla by a steamer starting on the 14th instant. The accused Rama Gunu was subsequently arrested on board the steamer, from whence some of the property was recovered. He further made certain statements which led to the arrest of the second accused. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. The first accused stated that he had bought the new clothes from the money he won at a bagatelle table. From the evidence adduced the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first accused, who had undergone three previous convictions, to a term of two years' and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—Before Mr. Pheroz H. Dustoor the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Hack placed, on Saturday, three women named Dhondee; aged 25, Radhee, aged 23; and Savitree, aged 22; all living at Duncan Road on a charge of kidnapping a young girl, named Bhagatree, aged about twelve years from her lawful guardian, Hurry Ragu, the father-in-law, with the intent of forcing her to lead a bad life. The girl was married to one Rama, a mill-hand, who is now at his native place, and she used to live with her father-in-law, at Ripon Road. The girl, it seemed had made the friendship of the first accused who, some months back, took her to the house of the second accused. She then returned to her father-in-law's house. On the 10th of September last as Bhagatree was going to her work in a wool mill at Nagpada, she was accosted by the first accused, Dhondee, who again took her to the house of the second accused Radee. The girl was then induced to stay with the second, and to join her in her calling. About three days after the accused Savitree called on the girl and took her away to her own house, where she remained for four days, and then returned to the house of the second accused, where she remained until Friday evening when she was seen by one Sivram, a neighbour of her father-in-law. The matter was reported to the police who had the three accused arrested. On enquiries it was discovered that the girl had on her person some ornaments, valued at Rs. 14-8, which the second accused had pawned with a Marwaree. After going through some of the evidence his Worship remanded the case till Wednesday next, to be resumed at the Esplanade Police Court, the girl in the meantime being given in charge of her father, as the father-in-law refused to take her back under his support.

SIND COLLEGE AND VICTORIA MUSEUM.

THE double ceremony of declaring the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College and the Victoria Jubilee Museum open was performed by Mr. James, the Commissioner in Sind, on Saturday afternoon.

After a report by Dr. Jackson had been read Mr. Jacob, the Educational Inspector in Sind, gave this address on higher education. He said:—

Mr. James, Dr. Jackson, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is now nearly ten years ago since some of the leading citizens of Karachi, headed by the Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, fired off a brilliant rocket as a signal to the Education Commission to come and help them. That signal was made on the 5th November 1882. But I need hardly say that there was no gun-powder in the rocket itself. It was propelled by what I should rather call the electricity of a wise and far-sighted enthusiasm for the advancement of learning in this Province: and it is owing to the energy which that enthusiasm has since called into play that we are met here to-day to open the new buildings of the Dayaram Jethmal College. The signal itself was a memorial to the Education Commission, setting forth with a masterly hand the educational necessities of Sind and the best means of providing for them. The memorialists showed that the elementary indigenous schools were very numerous, but stagnant and impotent; and that the primary school system of the Local Funds Committees also needed reorganising and extending. This involved, as the memorialists pointed out, a large scheme of reform, necessitating further legislation, further subsidies from the State, a complete renovation of the Training School for masters, the re-establishment of a Training School for school-mistresses, and extensive preparation of school books, maps and other apparatus of instruction.

Then the memorialists deal with secondary education and showed how the middle and high schools might be strengthened and improved. And, lastly, as a corollary to all these proposals, they very strongly urged, firstly, the appointment of a full-time Educational Inspectors to work out the reforms needed in popular education; and, secondly, the establishment in Sind of a University Arts College,—that indispensable head and crown of every system of Public Instruction that can and moves with a power to regenerate the mind of a people and to keep them in the van of civilisation. But these citizens of Karachi were not only enlightened men propounding principles and measures, they were also reformers of shrewd, practical sense: and bearing in mind the motto of the Government Grant-in-aid Code—"The State helps those who help themselves"—they guaranteed to collect in Sind at least Rs. 30,000 as a nucleus of a college endowment fund.

That was the signal for succour which flashed down to Bombay early in November, 1882, to Sir William Hunter, Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. Justice Telang and myself; and great was our regret that our engagements prevented us from taking ship for Karachi and conferring with the memorialists face to face. But one of our number, Mr. Lee-Warner, was himself a Sindhi, so far as an Englishman can be by intimate knowledge of Sind and by sympathy with its people; and he had already anticipated the memorialists' manifesto by inserting in the Bombay Sub-Committee's Report to the Education Commission a vivid sketch of the intellectual backwardness and destitution of this Province, and also unanswerable arguments for a full-time Educational Inspector and for an Arts College at Karachi.

The Hon'ble Mr. Udharam will presently tell us what was the happy issue of the latter of these proposals—of its cordial acceptance by the Education Commission and the Government of Bombay,—of the public spirit of the Hindu community (skilfully marshalled by leaders who first generously practised what they preached) in raising, not the Rs. 30,000 originally guaranteed, but nearly five times that sum,—of the liberal aid given by the Educational Department and the District and Municipal Boards,—of the gracious personal interest taken in the College by successive Viceroys and Governors of Bombay,—and, lastly, of the invaluable counsel and support so kindly accorded it by yourself, Sir, and by your predecessors, Mr. Trevor and Sir Charles Pritchard and Mr. Erskine. I am perhaps trenching upon the theme entrusted to my friend, Mr. Udharam, in making these remarks. But the Educational Department is largely dependent for its good name and fame on his extraneous sympathy and willing support; and when it not only gets that sympathy and support, but also finds lustre added to its annals by such a bright and happy page of history as the inception and founding and fostering of the Dayaram Jethmal College, it is bound to make some acknowledgment of the obligation and honour conferred on it.

But accepting the existence of the College as a great, accomplished fact—for if there is any Berkeleyan philosopher present who is wicked enough to suggest that its existence is a mere illusion of the senses, I must leave Mr. Udharam or Mr. Strachan to demolish him—I will say a few words about what seems to me to be the significance of the achievement which we have met here to-day to celebrate.

And, first of all, Sir, I think that at it should be thoroughly understood in every town and village in Sind that this College, though founded and endowed by Hindu beneficence and bearing the honoured name of Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, opens its doors not to Hindus only but to duly instructed students of all classes of the population. This was and is the express intention of the founders, who have designated the institution not the Dayram Jethmal *Hindu* College, but the Dayaram Jethmal *Sind* College. And there is nothing that would give the College Board and the Educational Department greater pleasure than to see Mahomedan youths of promise availing themselves more largely than hitherto of the benefits which are here offered to their community.

In the next place, I think, we may regard the foundation of this College by Hindu effort as one more proof of the unanimity of the Hindu people throughout the empire on the question of higher education. Broken up and divided as the Hindus of the several provinces of India are by diversities of language and other local conditions, they have never during the last 50 years wavered in their conviction that collegiate instruction of a select few in the Arts, Sciences and Literature of the West, through the medium of the English language, is indispensable to the advancement and well-being of the Indian Empire. For the College of to-day aims at giving an education that shall fit the recipient not merely to pass examinations and earn his bread, but to take an honourable part in the administration and development of his country.

As to the education of the masses, or as to technical education, there has not yet been the same unanimity; but their most enlightened men are now in substantial accord on these points with opinion in Europe. And how old is opinion in Europe on these two topics? The complete answer to this question ought, I think, to convince those who decry higher education in India or are opposed to its subsidy by the State, that the facts relating to the intellectual progress of modern Europe are entirely against them. National education in Europe began with the higher learning, fostered by such Universities as those of Oxford, Paris and Bologna: and a hundred years ago there was no such thing as the education of the masses; while compulsory education or technical education for the masses are plants of still more recent growth. It England, owing to the landed endowments of its ancient Colleges and public Schools, no subsidies from the State are now necessary for higher education; though the organisation of higher education by the State will have to be undertaken sooner or later, as Matthew Arnold was never tired of insisting. But in France and Germany, where these splendid accidents of landed endowments were wanting, all Colleges and public Schools are maintained and managed by the State.

Organised education in India during this century has proceeded in precisely the same order: first higher education on the few,—then popular education and higher education in one combined system, maintained or assisted by the State. The Hindus of Calcutta were the first to declare for higher education, as we now understand it, by opening the Hindu College in 1817. The Bombay Presidency came next with its great fund of 4½ lakhs for the Elphinstone Professorships in 1827. And in 1835, after the incisive advocacy by Lord Macaulay of the cause of the Anglicists as against that of the Orientalists, the famous resolution of Lord William Bentinck was issued, declaring, as Lord Macaulay had contended, that "the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European Literature and Science among the natives of India, through the medium of the English language." That declaration has virtually settled the question of higher education for British India for the rest of the century, though it has since been judiciously widened, so as to give liberal scope to the advanced study of Oriental languages and literature. The Court of Directors' Despatch of 1854 and the incorporation at the Indian Universities in 1857 confirmed that declaration. And I think that the Hindu people are entitled to all praise for the sagacity as well as the pertinacity with which they have clung to the great principles so eloquently expounded by Lord Macaulay. Lord Macaulay himself never changed his opinion on this question; and there is *still to be seen*, in the archives of the Government of India at Calcutta, a pencil-note to that effect, which he wrote on the margin of one of his opponents' Minutes after the controversy had closed. It runs: I remain not only unshaken but confirmed in all my opinions on the general question. I may have committed a slight mistake or two as to details, and I may have occasionally used an epithet which might with advantage be softened down. But I do not retract the substance of a single proposition I have advanced."

And what are we to say of organized elementary education for the masses in India? Well, the foundations of it were laid in 1856 on the lines marked out in the great despatch of 1854, to which I have already referred in another connection and the extension of that system ever since has been enormously assisted by the higher schools and Colleges. In 1885 the system was further developed; and though India is not as yet ready for compulsory School-Attendance Acts, the Legislature has made it compulsory on all District and Municipal Boards to provide adequately for the maintenance and expansion of primary Schools throughout their jurisdiction.

The view, therefore, which the Government of India expressed in 1882, viz., that "the different branches of public instruction should, if possible, move forward together and with more equal step than hitherto" is now being realized.

But in Sind before the establishment of the D. J. College, with its most accomplished Principal and staff of Professors, all the different branches of public instruction were very far from moving forward together,—though there was, indeed, a very considerable moving forward across the Arabian Sea for such few students as had the means and the pluck to emigrate to one of the Colleges at Bombay.

But now our machinery of public instruction in Sind has been made so far complete that we have working together, in one co-ordered system, Schools and Colleges for Primary, Secondary, University, and Special education, so that a boy may by easy gradations work his way up from an indigenous School to a College of general or special instruction in Arts, Law, Civil engineering or the Profession of Teaching—without having to emigrate from his native land.

With the single exception of an increase in the number of free-studentships in Government Secondary Schools, every one of the measures recommended by the Karachi memorialists in 1882 has been carried out,—and more than carried out. They have been spontaneously extended by Government, who have generously given this college three valuable Government Fellowships for the encouragement of advanced academic studies. While as to technical instruction, for which the memorialists asked nothing, Government have liberally encouraged it both in this College and in our Elementary Schools. The whole machinery of education in fact has been thoroughly overhauled and improved and extended.

The indigenous Schools, so deeply cherished by the Mahomedan population, are no longer stagnant and impotent, but under the liberal stimulus of the Grant-in-aid Code, are beginning to mend and extend their teaching and to come into touch with the Primary Schools. Primary education, including training colleges for school-masters and school-mistresses, has also received a new impetus under the Local Board and Municipal Acts of 1884.

Industrial or Technical education, thanks to the original and zealous efforts of Khan Bahadur Kadirdadkhan, who led and still leads the way,—has made a promising beginning; and there are now more industrial schools and classes in Sind than in all the rest of the Presidency put together.

Schools and Colleges of all grades of instruction have been more firmly knit together by a liberal scale of scholarships which enable poor and clever boys to climb from the gutter to the very top of the educational ladder, as Professor Huxley metaphorically put it some years ago.

And our Secondary Schools which for the last 20 years have been good and efficient, have been further improved and extended. In the Sind Madrasa, more particularly, successful effort has been made to promote higher education among the Mahomedans by providing for them a firm and attractive stepping-stone between the Primary and Collegiate stages of instruction.

But, Sir, I need hardly say that all this complex machinery of public instruction needs educated human brains to work it. High Schools and Training Colleges cannot be efficiently conducted, and Primary Schools cannot be properly controlled without a constant recruitment of the Department's personnel by men who have received that cultivation of mind and character which can only be got in a college like that now before us. Nothing less than this will suffice; for academic study and discipline is the only kind of education that is reproductive, and no adequate system of national education, whether in Europe or in India, can exist without it.

But this is only one aspect of the question. The Public Service at large and the professional and mercantile classes throughout India are vitally concerned with our higher schools and colleges. We have only to ask ourselves how far England, Germany and France would fall behind in the fierce race of modern civilisation, if deprived of their higher schools and colleges and laboratories of scientific research,—to see that the intellectual, moral and material prosperity of a nation is and must be profoundly conditioned by its system of higher education. Educated Englishmen in India are very much what the public schools and Universities of England have made them. So must it ever be with the Hindu and Mahomedan alumni of our Indian Colleges who are gradually leavening the public services and profession.

But the question still remains: If higher education in India is reproductive, what are its results? The Education Commission gave a conclusive answer to that question. They showed on the testimony of Englishmen and Natives living in all parts of India and entitled to speak with authority on the point, that collegiate instruction has both directly and indirectly contributed largely to the enlightenment of the people and to the greater efficiency of the Public Services and professions. Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice of Bombay, was most emphatic in his opinion of the high tone of our University men at the Bar, of their learning and of everything that is important for professional men. Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice in Madras, who had unrivalled opportunities of becoming acquainted with the pick of our University men in Upper India as well as in the Southern Presidency, declared before the Madras University in 1881: "Modern India has proved by examples, that are known to and honoured by all in this assembly, that her sons can qualify themselves to hold their own with the best of European talent, in the Council Chamber, on the Bench, at the Bar and in the Mart. The time cannot be far distant, when she will produce her philosopher, her moralist, her reformer."

But ladies and gentlemen, our Indian Unversities are not yet 40 years old and we must have patience and show a generous sympathy towards men who are at all events earnestly striving to "rise by stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things." The first dawn of modern literature and science in England did not appear till long after the foundation of her Universities. And even after Roger Bacon and Chancer there was the dreary gap of a century before the true dawn came and was followed by the spacious times of great Elizabeth. Great writers and great men of action and research are not the products of their own age merely, but of many previous generations of evolution: and it will be time enough to ask whether higher education in India has been a failure, when that evolution has had fair time to run.

We know from what has come down to us of the writings of Megasthenes and Arrian, and we know also from the magnificent Sanskrit literature of India, that 2,000 years ago the Hindus were a highly civilized people, remarkable for their learning and science, the simplicity of their laws and contracts, their frugality, their good, sober sense and their love of truth and virtue. We also know that at that time the ancestors of Englishmen must have been in a more primitive stage of civilisation,—free men, it is true, who never yielded to the Roman yoke, yet scarcely more, at that remote period, than, fierce rovers and pirates of the sea.

The one race has since grown prodigiously in moral and intellectural force. To the other Fate has been less kind. But, in spite of all adverse conditions during the long flight of ages, the vitality of the great Hindu race has never been quenched, though it has been from time to time enfeebled; and under the nurture of its present foster-mother there can be no manner of doubt that a great future of rejuvenescence lies before it.

The immediate problem before us, however, is to arouse the people of India from that deadly torpor of soul which has been engendered by centuries of conquest and of isolation from the commonwealth of nations. The higher education of the select few is one of the surest ways of bringing about that awakening. All great national reforms or revivals are the work of the select few—of men of genius, of men of highly cultivated minds, and of inextinguishable faith and courage.

But already higher education in India has accomplished results that more than satisfy sober expectation. Not a few of the younger alumni of the Indian Universities have their defects no doubt. So has young Oxford and young Berlin. The Education Commission specially pointed out that "in the minor matter of courtesy and good manners there had been a distinct deterioration, that in their desire to cast off the reproach of subservience our educated young men have not unfrequently mistaken rudeness of behaviour for dignified independence." But the generous critic will reflect that young India is at present in a period of transition from the old to the new and that this defect which is by no means universal and is quite alien to the traditional character of the amiable Hindu race, must gradually disappear.

And certainly no system of higher education can be said to have failed which has already produced such eminent men as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji M. P., or as Mr. Justice Telang, now Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, or as Professor Bhandarkar, whom Europe and India have delighted to honour as one of the most learned and acute Oriental Scholars of his time,—or as Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade,—or Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit—or Mr. P. M.

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Cabinet.....	0 4	0 6	12 by 10.....	1 0	1 4
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Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

SILVER further improved in London yesterday to the extent of ¼d. per oz., at 39 7-16d., and four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher at £66⅝. No fresh quotation for the metal came from New York, that market having been closed yesterday. Consols in London were unchanged at 96⅞ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 107¾. The market rates of discount remained at 2⅜ per cent. on short London Bills, and 2¾ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to which they were advanced on Thursday, when the Bank rate was put up to 3 per cent. ; the withdrawals of Gold from the Bank of England having been nearly 1¾ million in a week. The Indian Council allotted 4 lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta yesterday, at 1s. 3 1-16d., which is an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price, though the same as was obtained for the trifling amount on Madras placed on Thursday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2 13-16d. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £50,000 on Silver to this port, Paris quotations were unaltered at 94¼ for Rentes ; and 25·18½ for Exchange on London.

To-day there has been no further change in the price of Silver in London ; and in New York, the market for this metal has remained closed ; demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent. higher, at 4·86 dollars.

The Goat Skin Sale closed in London yesterday, with Bombay Skins firm, and prices 1 to 1½ per lb. higher ; but Madras Skins dull at a decline of 1d. per lb. The number of Skins sold was 1,220,000, being the entire quantity offered at this sale.

The Wheat and Linseed Markets were unchanged. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,160,000 quarters, or 170,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening ; Surats firm ; and Arrivals steady ; the total Sales having been 10,000 bales, without any East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at Thursday's enhanced quotation of 4 7-16d. per lb. ; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value, excepting Tinnevellys and Cocoanadas, which were 1-16 per lb. higher, American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for October-November, and 4 27-64d. for February-March deliveries.

The Manchester Market was firm, but with only a moderate business doing, owing to the higher prices asked by manufacturers. Reuter's quotations for staple goods shipped to this market show an advance of 1d. in 8½ lbs., and of 1½d. in 7lbs., and 45 in 9 lbs., Grey Shirtings ; and of ½d. in 3 lbs. and 5½ lbs. Grey Madapollams ; while 40s. Mule Twist was ¼d. higher, at 7¼d. per lb.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency ; Surats firm ; and Arrivals quiet but steady. The Sales have aggregated 10,000 bales again, without any East Indian. The day's Imports are 13,000 bales.

The weekly statistics wired by Reuter show the total Sales to have been 8,000 bales more, at 65,000 bales, including 3,000 Surats ; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales less, at 62,000 bales, than in the previous week. The Imports were 16,000 bales heavier, at 67,000 bales. The total Stock was virtually in the same position as at the close of the week preceding, at 1,029,000 bales, these figures showing an increase of 406,000 bales and 516,000 bales compared with last year's, and those of the year before, respectively. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 bales less, at 29,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 190,000 bales, while of East Indian Cotton there were 8,000 bales less in sight ; and the comparative figures, which we give below, show an increase in the total supply for all Europe of 163,000 bales and 876,000 bales, as against those for last year and 1890 respectively ; and in the case of Surats a decrease of 226,000 bales and 379,000 bales in the same comparison. An advance of 1-16d. took place in the price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool and of 3-32d. to 7-64d. in Arrivals ; the spot price having been yesterday 5-16d. lower than it stood at last year at the same time, and 1¼d. below that ruling the year before.

The New York Market having been closed yesterday, the usual weekly statistics have not come to hand, and our comparative figures given below are consequently imperfect.

To-day's message does not supply the omission ; but it reports an advance of ⅛ cent in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 8⅝ cents, and of 16 points in January Futures, at 8·34 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 87,000 bales (for two days) going against 105,000 bales on the corresponding days last year, and 97,000 bales in 1890.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts.....	.....	374,000	313,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	.....	115,000	131,000
" " Continent.....	.....	59,000	51,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	.....	1,773,000	1,740,000
" exports to U. K. do..	.....	488,000	671,000
" " to Continent do. ..	.....	250,000	335,000
" Stock in the Ports	.....	1,053,000	542,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total Supply of all kinds	2,980,000	2,816,550	2,103,950
" Surats	21,000	247,010	400,465
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,029,000	622,760	513,390
" London	9,000	12,000	29,000
American Afloat	190,000	275 000	290,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	15,000
Total ...	1,238,000	919,760	847,390
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	04 7-16d.	4¾d. 5 11-16d.	
" Good Dholleras.....	3 9-16d.	3 15-16d.	4 5-16d.
Difference.....	¾d.	13-16d.	1¾d.

There has been a moderate business passing in Cotton here to-day, in a generally steady market ; but rates for forward contracts in the new crop have given way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have contracted for 750 bales of new Ujein, and 200 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 186½ and Rs. 186, respectively, for February delivery ; and the Mills have bought, of old stuff, 250 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 171-2½ ; 200 each, of Cadi, at Rs. 177 ; and Nugger, at Rs. 170-1 ; 100 each of Damergaum, at Rs. 172½ ; Pachora, at Rs. 170 ; Morvi, at Rs. 175½ ; Unjari, at Rs. 165½ ; and 50 Bengals, at Rs. 149 ; these forward contracts being limited to 150 new Julgaum, for January delivery, at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been quiet in tone, and with only a small business doing in either market ; but prices are unchanged with the exception of those for *Linseed*, which are half an anna lower, at Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	958	bales.
Wheat	23,660	cwts.
Linseed.....	3,960	"
Rapeseed	6,659	"
Gingelly	10,562	"
Poppyseed	506	"
Groundnuts	764	"
Castorseed	4,236	"
Rice	2,653	"

FREIGHTS are steady, but with only a moderate demand, the ideas of holders of tonnage being about 6d. per ton above those of takers.

EXCHANGE reopened this morning after the *Devali* holidays, with a firm feeling, at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-32d. for Demand, and continued thereat throughout the day, with very little enquiry from remitters either for near or forward delivery, 1s. 3¼d. having been named for Telegraphic, for transfer, next year. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 9-32d. for October delivery, and 1-32d. per month higher, to next year, have been the quoted rates, with a moderate business passing ; and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 3 3-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 1-16d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 3 5-32d.		"
Credits 3 do. .....1s. 3 9-32d.		"
France 3 do. .....1·60½		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, since reopening, has been steady at the rates at which Fours closed for Money and Account last Wednesday evening, say, 106 7-16 for cash ; 106 5-16 for the coming settlement ; and 106 1-16 for the end of November. 102, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been some enquiry for cotton Mill scrips to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 35 in Presidency ; of Rs. 30 in Sholapore ; of Rs. 20 in Manockji Petit ; of Rs. 15 in Connaught ; and of Rs. 5 each in Empress and David, at our revised quotations. Otherwise the market has been very quiet and unchanged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SANJANA—Bai Pirozbai, daughter of Hormusjee Sorabjee Setna, widow of Dustoor Byramjee Dorabjee Sanjana, and aunt of Bomanjee Merwanjee Setna. Her Gothumna (third-day's) ceremony will take place this day, Monday, at Wadiaji's Fire-temple, Dhobie Talao.

FERREIRA—October 23, at Manori, Salsette, the Rev Father Thome Joao Ferreira, the Venerable Vicar of the Church of Our Lady of Succour. Funeral will take place at 2 p.m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KIDDELL—October 17, at Morbhanj, the wife of H B Kiddell, of a son.

REID—October 17, at Suddowah, Sarun, the wife of L D Reid, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRAIDE—October 14, at Chenawan, the beloved son of George and Mary Braide, aged 6 months.

DE MONTMORENCY—October 17, at Dalhousie, Blanche, eldest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Frankfort De Montmorency, aged 21 years.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FAULKNER—Sept 30, at Cavendish-road, Southsea, Hants, wife of Surg-Maj A S Faulkner, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOPWOOD—BLACK—Sept 28, at Ayr, F J S Hopwood, of the Board of Trade, S W, to Florence Emily, daughter of Lieut-Gen Black, C S I, Lahore.

JOHNSTONE—BROWNING—Sept 28, at Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, W, T Johnstone, M A, M B, C M, The Limes, Nunhead, S E, to Florence Caroline, daughter of late T G Browning, M I C E, formerly Chief Surveyor of Marylebone.

LANGBORNE—HOPKINS—Sept 29, at St Michael's Church, Malton, Yorks, G L Langborne, Commander Peninsular and Oriental Co's Service, son of late Capt Langborne, H M Indian Army, to Mary, daughter of T Hopkins, The Mount, Malton.

MILLER—SOMERVILLE—Sept 23, at South Morningside Free Church, Edinburgh, J Miller, of Singapore, son of late Major Miller, of Ayr, N B, to Edith Mary Somerville, daughter of J Somerville, Belgian Consul, Leith, and Morningside Drive, Edinburg.

MORRIESON—KLIN—Sept 27, at St Andrew's Church, Hertford, H W Morrieson Capt R A, Adjt 1st London (City of London) Volunteer Artillery, son of late D B Morrieson, of the B C S, to Mary Georgina, daughter of G Klin, of Leahoe, Hertford.

TULLOCH—ROYSTON-PIGOTT—Sept 29, at the parish church, Eastbourne, H Tulloch, of Cuttack, India, to Agnes Helen, daughter of late G W Royston-Pigott, M D, Cantab, F R S, &c.

DEATHS.

COURT—Oct 3, at Ashburton-road, Addiscombe, Maj H Court, Lieut-Col Retired List, Bengal Cavalry, aged 49.

MARSHALL—Sept 30, at Edinburgh, Christina Thompson Morgan, widow of Capt D Marshall, H E I C Maritime Service.

PLAYFAIR—Oct 16, at St Andrews, Fifeshire, Christina Gordon Playfair, wife of General Elliot Minto Playfair, R A, late of Central Provinces.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1892.

THE deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society which waited on Lord Rosebery at the Foreign Office with a request that the Government should establish a British Protectorate over Uganda and give a Parliamentary guarantee for the projected Mombassa Railway appears to have received a greater measure of encouragement than fell to the lot of the deputation from the Missionary societies which waited on the Foreign Secretary a few weeks ago. The latter were politely reminded that while the spread of Christianity in Uganda would be checked by the threatened withdrawal of the Chartered Company from that territory, and that the Missionaries and the native converts would be exposed to massacre no definite proposal was placed before the Government. The Government, he said, would give full consideration to the claims of the people of Uganda but they had also to consider what was due to the tax-payers of Great Britain. This was somewhat cold comfort ; but Lord Rosebery went on to say that he would place before his colleagues the representations made by the deputation from the Missionary societies, and that in those representations the desirability of taking measures for suppressing the traffic in slaves would hold a prominent place. On this double hint the Anti-Slavery Society—which is in close sympathy with the missionary bodies and is largely supported by that class of the community which gives them material and moral strength—promptly acted. There appears to be a fair prospect that they may succeed in inducing Government to undertake the responsibility for what has been done in Uganda by the agent of the Imperial British East African Company. They have asked for a protectorate over the territory in question and a guarantee for the railway, by which alone communications can be maintained between Mombassa and the Victoria Lake. Lord Rosebery does not on this occasion confine himself to a general recognition of the importance of Uganda and the necessity for persevering in our efforts for the repression of slavery. He states that in his opinion Great Britain cannot "withdraw her hand from the plough." It is true that the Foreign Secretary added that he is not prepared to pledge the Government to any particular line of policy ; but it is manifest that, if the purport of his words be correctly telegraphed, that he has in a very unequivocal manner pledged the Government to measures which will render the withdrawal from Uganda unnecessary. The withdrawal was fixed when Lord Salisbury was in office to take place in December. The Company was able to defer the evacuation until March, 1893, by the promise of the present Government to give assistance in money which would enable the evacuation to be carried out in good order and without precipitation. Now it becomes evident that the necessity of evacuation may be obviated by further monetary and material aid from the Government.

The strongest argument in favour of coming to the relief of the I. B. E. A. Company, which early in the day found that the undertaking to which it had committed itself is beyond its resources is one which was not urged upon Lord Salisbury by either of the deputations which have waited on him. But it was urged very strongly by Sir William McKinnon, at the first meeting of the shareholders in August, 1890. The long-headed chairman of the company pointed out that while the shareholders were willing to take out their dividends for some years in philanthropy it was quite beyond their powers to build a railway from the coast to the shores of the Great Lake without a Government guarantee for the capital required. And the argument he used to enforce this appeal on Lord Salisbury's Government was that the German Government had recognised the necessity of providing the funds for a railway through the part of East Africa, which had fallen to them under the recent partition of territory, and that if Great Britain did not do the same the Germans would have a complete monopoly of the traffic with the interior, and the region reserved for the British sphere of influence would be quite unable to compete with that exploited by their neighbours on the south. Whoever tapped the populous country around the Lakes by establishing railway communications with the sea-forts would have all the trade and all the profit. To encourage the British Government to give favourable consideration to this view of the matter Sir William McKinnon went on to show that while the railway which the German Government had resolved to build has a longer route to traverse to arrive at Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria, the route from the British East African seaboard to the latter Lake is comparatively short. The distance from Mombassa to Lake Victoria is about four hundred miles ; the distance from Bagamoya through German territory to the Lake is over five hundred miles. The late Government gave no heed to this charming. The proposal to give a guarantee on the capital was not entertained. After some hesitation a vote for the cost of a preliminary survey to see whether a railway from the coast to the Lake would be practicable was put on the estimates, but was abandoned when Sir William Harcourt stated that it was a proposal which could not be allowed to pass without full consideration. In the next Session—the last of the late Parliament—a vote for £20,000 for a survey was allowed to pass without discussion, both parties being anxious to accelerate the passing of votes in order to hasten the date of the General Elections. The real difficulty in the way of building a railway four hundred miles long is not the one of the natural obstacles which engineers supplied with sufficient capital can always surmount. Sir Robert Stephenson boasted that if he were supplied with the money he could build a railway to the moon. That which made the I. B. E. A. Company so early in its career decline to undertake to build the railway, out of the two million of capital which it claimed to have at call, was the fact that there is no civil administration, no police, and no military force in the region, which could protect the engineers and the thousands of labourers during the period of construction. The protection of the line when made would equally require a regular administration disposing of a military force or at all events of a considerable number of armed police. Who is to provide it? There is no taxable population in the whole region. To put down an iron way and build stations and run trains to and fro in a country without garrisons or police would be a standing temptation if not to the tribes on the spot, to raiders from afar, who would soon make short work of it all. We know from experience what happened to the short railway laid down from Suakin with the intention of prolonging it to Berber. Every rail of it was made into swords and spearheads by the Arabs. And the same fate befell the rails of the Egyptian railway to Condakora, when the military power of the Government failed. There is no ground for supposing that a railway from Mombassa to Uganda would fare differently if the country be not first militarily occupied and effectively policed. Every railway station would have to be a block-house with an armed garrison, and even then the running of the trains would be a precarious business without the omnipresence of a strong administration. The Germans have already experienced the results of neglecting necessary precautions in their sphere ; if they proceed to build their railway before they have an effectual military and moral ascendancy they will infallibly repent their rashness.

If then the British Government decide that it is impossible, after having gone so far in the practical annexation of Uganda, to withdraw and hand the territory back to King Mtesa, it will be necessary to supply a sufficient body of troops to garrison it, and having established a regular administration provide the money for a trunk line of railway. That course was taken in Upper Burma and after seven years of unremitting labour and the expenditure of several millions, that territory is settling down, and will eventually pave its way. Unfortunately the tribes with whom we shall have to deal in East Africa are not even Burmans ; to say that they are semi-civilized would be to pay them too high a compliment. Whatever crafts and trades are to be introduced amongst them must be taught them by colonists from India just as the rudiments of civil order must be taught them by British administrators. Will the British Government—or to speak more accurately—will the British Parliament—face the burden and the responsibility of civilising half-a-million of square miles in East Africa? For that is really what it comes to ; Uganda only differs from the rest of the territory in its claims on British philanthropy by being situated near a large inland lake which once reached is easily manageable. The work, if it be undertaken at all, cannot be done by halves ; it must be done thoroughly once it is in the hands of a responsible Government, jealous of its reputation. Undoubtedly the I. B. E. A. Company, and the religious and philanthropic societies which have come to its aid are less likely to be civilly bowed out by the Government now in office than by the late Government. The reason is plain enough to all lookers-on ; a Liberal Government cannot afford to give any countenance to the imputation, however undeserved it may be, that it has a weakness for "the policy of scuttle." When the late Government declined to undertake any responsibility in regard to Uganda, and left the company to its own resources and Exeter Hall, it felt with a confidence, which was fully justified, that no charge of indifference to Imperial interests would be levelled at it. The present Government can feel no such confidence, and it will take care that in future in matters of the kind it must take a course free from the faintest suspicion of a desire to place mere counsels of prudence above those of patriotism.

THE execution of the sentence, which Reuter tells us has been passed on Dr. Neill, will bring to a close a career as infamous as any in the modern annals of crime. At least eight unfortunate women, it is believed, have met their deaths at his hands, his method differing from that of "Jack the Ripper," inasmuch as whilst the latter killed his victims with a knife, the former administered as deadly poison. Four cases were clearly brought home to the man but that on which he has been committed for trial was the murder of a woman named Matilda Clover. Neill is said to have been free with his money in the East-End of London, and to have associated largely with women of the class to which his victims belonged. The woman Clover was about twenty-five years of age, and had been employed as a domestic servant until she fell into "loose habits." She met Neill, whom she knew as Fred—"a nice old fool," she termed him—who gave her more money than she had ever seen before, and dressed her lavishly. In October a year ago, after being out with Neill, she returned home and complained of being very ill expiring, before morning—of syncope the doctor certified. It was until two other girls in the same district died under similar circumstances that suspicion was aroused, and the exhumation of the body was then ordered. The presence of strychnine was discovered by the Government analyst, and enquiry revealed the fact that tetanic spasms, the usual accompaniment of strychnine poisoning, had preceded her death. When it was found that Neill had been familiar with Clover as he had been with the other two girls who had been poisoned he was at once arrested, and a coroner's jury brought in a verdict against him of having wilfully murdered Clover. The man had already been under observation for a month before the police had obtained sufficient evidence to justify his arrest, but no sooner was he in custody than evidence implicating him in all four charges was adduced by the police. In every case his procedure was practically the same, offering the girls food or liquor to which he had added arsenic. To one woman he had given six and three-quarter grains, to another, three-and-a-quarter—less than one grain being a sufficiently fatal dose. How many his victims might have numbered had not his career been suddenly brought to an end it is terrible to contemplate. There is some satisfaction in knowing that the law is to take its course.

WE are officially informed that Colonel Bisset, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who has been to Simla with the object of endeavouring to obtain a further grant for the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, has succeeded, by the help of Lord Harris and Sir Charles Crosthwaite, in securing an additional grant of thirteen lakhs, which will be sufficient to keep current contracts going to the end of the official year, and so prevent the disastrous collapse of all work that was at one time feared.

UNDER the heading "England's Honour towards India," Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., contributes a short article to the new number of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SEIZURE OF CANADIAN SEALERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 21.

The *Official Messenger* states that the Canadian sealers seized by the Russians, off the Copper Islands, were captured, because they had fished in Russian waters though actually seized outside the boundaries. The *Messenger* denies that the crews were maltreated.

DEDICATION OF THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

The ceremony of dedicating the buildings of the Chicago Exhibition took place to-day, in the presence of the largest gathering of notables ever brought together and in the largest building ever erected in America. Representatives of every nation were present, and prayers were offered up both by the Catholic and Protestant clergy. Several stirring choruses were sung, and orations delivered.

President Harrison, who was to have been present, was prevented from attending owing to the serious illness of his wife who is dying.

SENTENCE ON A PRISONER.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Dr. Neill who has been on his trial for poisoning girls in Lambeth has been found guilty and sentenced to death.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The Indian Currency Commission consists of the following members:—The Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, Sir Thomas Farrar, Sir Reginald Welby, Mr. Arthur Godley, General Strachey, Mr. Bertram Currie, and Lord Herschell, as chairman.

MORE INSUBORDINATION IN THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Another case of harness cutting has taken place in the Army Service Corps stationed at Chelsea.

THE NEXT MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

It is announced that Parliament will meet in the middle of January.

ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE BOKHARA.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Board of Trade enquiry, held at Hongkong, into the loss of the s. s. Bokhara holds that Commander Captain Sams and his officers were blameless, and adds that the discipline of the ship was excellent.

FLOODS IN SARDINIA.

Disastrous and widespread floods have taken place in Sardinia, the village of Sansperate has been swept away by the waters, and sixty-four bodies have been recovered. It is believed that one hundred have perished.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDNT.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

It has been arranged definitely that Lord Harris, accompanied by Colonel Rhodes, Mr. Edgerley, Captain Poore, and Surgeon-Captain Stevenson will leave Poona for Ahmednagar, Ellore, Ajunta, and Sirur on November 2, where his Excellency will meet H. E the Viceroy. The party will then leave Ahmednagar on the 3rd and arrive at Nandgaon on the 4th; and leave Nandgaon for Ajunta on the 5th and halt for one day, and leave for Ahmednagar on the 7th, where his Excellency will open the Horse Show; and leave Ahmednagar for Sirur by dak on the 10th, and arrive at Ganeshkhind, Poona, on the evening of the 11th.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Stevens, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed on remount duty to Bombay; and Major Terman, 14th Bombay Infantry, appointed as Commandant of the Deesa Station.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A collision between a mixed and goods train occurred at the Londa Junction, on the Southern Mahratta Railway. Early yesterday morning the No. 64 up-goods train from Hubli ran into the No. 83 up-mixed train, which had previously arrived from Belgaum. The driver of the goods train apparently did not observe the signals, and ran into the station and collided with the mixed. The engine and six loaded wagons were derailed, and the line was blocked for several hours. Nobody was injured. The train from Bangalore which was due early morning, was late about two-and-a-half hours.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Oct. 23.

At a meeting held here in the General Library a District Congress Committee for the year was formed delegates to the coming Provincial Conference elected, and subjects for discussion chosen.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Taroba left here this forenoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 23.

Mail steamer Oceana from Aden arrived.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 14th instant, left here at 7 a.m., to-day.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left Suez for Bombay between 6 a.m. and noon on the 21st instant.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm with only small business doing.

7lbs. Shirtings	4¼
8¼ per cent. do.	5-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-7¼
2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅛
Bar Silver	39 7-16.

[LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	65,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	67,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,029,000	"
" " " Surats	29,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	9,000	"

THE CHITRAL-JANDOUL BOUNDARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

Dr. Robertson will shortly leave Gilgit for Chitral to settle the boundary disputes between the Mehtar and Umra Khan of Jandoul, each Chief having expressed the desire of a British Officer to delimit the line.

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, on the 22nd instant, it was unanimously decided to resuscitate the Bank forthwith. A resolution was passed reposing utmost confidence in the directorate, and that the temporary suspension was designed chiefly to meet the interest of the parties who wished to wreck the Bank.

CRICKET AT KAMPTI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KAMPTI, Oct. 22.

In the return match between the Parsees and the Kamptee Gymkhana Panthaki won the toss, and elected to field. The Gymkhana were all out for 17. The Baronet next went in and compiled 142; the chief scorers were, Gagrat, 45; Dorab, 42; Bejon, 17; and Mehta, 13. The Gymkhana, in the second innings ran up the total of 86, top-scorers being Lindesay, 14; Willcocks, 13; and Carter 13. The Parsees thus won the match by an innings and 39 runs. A military band was present. After the close of the match photos were taken.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP HIMALAYA.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP HIMALAYA, under the command of Captain Edward Chichester, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 17th September, calling at Kingstown on the 20th, Gibraltar on the 26th idem, Malta on the 3rd October, Cyprus on the 8th, Port Said on the 9th, Suez on the 11th, and Aden on the 16th October. She left Kingstown on the 20th with the 2nd Lancashire Regiment on board for conveyance to Gibraltar. From Gibraltar she embarked the 2nd Middlesex Regiment for Malta, from whence she conveyed the 2nd Connaught Rangers to Cyprus, and from Cyprus she brought the 2nd Essex Regiment for Bombay. After leaving Gibraltar on the 26th ultimo, she sighted on Austrian barque "Padre Figli Orebigh" on the 27th, which was in want of food. The Himalaya bore down on her and supplied her with the necessary provisions, and it was ascertained that she was out from West Hartlepool 42 days and 20 days from Gibraltar, having been becalmed the whole of the latter period. The trip out on the Himalaya was a most enjoyable one, concerts and dancing were in full swing, and Colonel Pricket and the officers of the Essex Regiment bore testimony, by appropriate speeches on Friday evening last, that the greatest consideration had been shown them by the captain and the officers of the ship.

During the voyage a seaman between Aden and Bombay fell over board, but was soon rescued, a boat was at once lowered and sent to his assistance, and the man was picked up. She passed H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile, homeward bound, in the Red Sea. The Himalaya experienced splendid weather throughout her voyage, and she is timed to leave Bombay with the Lincolnshire Regiment for Singapore on the 31st Oct., *via* Colombo, and due at Bombay on her homeward voyage with the 2nd Northamptonshire Regt. for Bombay and England on the 26th Nov. She has brought 26 officers, 6 ladies, 7 children, 780 men rank and file, 17 women, and 24 children. The following are the names of the officers.

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

Major and Mrs T E Stephenson and child, 2nd Essex Regt
Major and Mrs T Stock, 2nd Essex Regt
Major F J Brown, 2nd Essex Regt
Capt H G Copeman, 2nd Essex Regt
Capt and Mrs W H Chawner and child, 2nd Essex Regt
Capt C M Robertson, 2nd Essex Regt
Lieut and Mrs E D Fawkes, 2nd Essex Regt
Lieut M F Bowham, 2nd Essex Regt
Lieut C W Barlow, 2nd Essex Regt
Lieut and Adjt and Mrs Wreford Brown, 2nd Essex Regt
2nd Lieut H J Samnut, 2nd Essex Regt
2nd Lieut W M C Vandelur, 2nd Essex Regt
2nd Lieut F W Mofftt, 2nd Essex Regt
2nd Lieut Saut Founaier, 2nd Essex Regt

FROM CYPRUS TO BOMBAY.

Lt-Col T Pricket, 2nd Essex Regt
Brevt Lt-Col T Ventris, 2nd Essex Regt
Lieut W R Legge, 2nd Essex Regt
Lieut and Qr-mr and Mrs M Mead and five children, 2nd Essex Regt
2nd Lieut C G Lowes, 2nd Essex Regt
2nd Lieut G M H Sterling, 2nd Essex Regt
2nd Lieut G P R Braman, 2nd Essex Regt
2nd Lieut G A Smith, 2nd Essex Regt
2nd Lieut H C S Heath, 2nd Essex Regt
2nd Lieut C F Boone, 2nd Essex Regt

FROM PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Lieut Warden, 2nd Essex Regt

FROM SUEZ TO BOMBAY.

Lieut Dalgleish, 1st Dorsetshire Regt
Mrs Stevinson, wife of Chief Officer of Abyssinia

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO COLOMBO.

Surg Capt H R Allport, Med Staff
Maj R A Rigg, R A
2nd Lt A G Poole, Rl Worc

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO SINGAPORE.

Major A H Brown, R A
Lieut D Paull, R A
Lieut A J B Moir, R E

FROM KINGSTOWN.

Surg Capt James, Medical Staff

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO HONGKONG.

Capt W R Stewart, R E
Surgt-Capt S Westcott, Med Staff
Mr W E Poxhall, Civil Engineer

FROM KINGSTOWN TO GIBRALTAR.

Lt-Col H T Hughes Hallett, and Sister, 1st Middlesex
Capt C H Warden, 1st Middlesex
Capt L G H Oliver, 1st Middlesex
Capt H Woolright, 1st Middlesex
Capt E H Harvest, 1st Middlesex
Capt E W R Stevenson, 1st Middlesex
Capt A F Randolph, 1st Middlesex
Lt A M Eustace, 1st Middlesex
Lt J M Rowley, 1st Middlesex
Lt J S Jones, 1st Middlesex
Lt and Mrs J R Ross, 1st Middlesex
Lt J W L Elgee, 1st Middlesex
Lt H W E French, 1st Middlesex
2nd Lt H N Blakiney, 1st Middlesex
2nd Lt L S Roome, 1st Middlesex
2nd Lt S W Somerville, 1st Middlesex
Lt and Mrs J G Walter, 1st Middlesex
Mrs Madhurst, wife of Capt Madhurst, and 3 children, A P Dept

FROM GIBRALTAR TO MALTA.

Lt-Col A Wilkinson, 2nd South Lanc
Maj and Mrs G Carr, and 2 daughters, 2nd South Lanc
Maj C Burroughs, 2nd South Lanc
Capt J Purchas, 2nd South Lanc
Capt and Mrs P J Moggridge, 2nd South Lanc
Capt H Thompson, 2nd South Lanc
Lt C Ferras, 2nd South Lanc
Lt and Mrs R Owens, and child, 2nd South Lanc
Lt C Wamless, 2nd South Lanc
Lt A Bundock, 2nd South Lanc
Lt A Osborne, 2nd South Lanc
Lt G Lewis, 2nd South Lanc
2nd Lt H Walters, 2nd South Lanc
2nd Lt E Clarke Jervoise, 2nd South Lanc
2nd Lt C Green, 2nd South Lanc
2nd Lt M Ord, 2nd South Lanc
Lt and Adjt M Stewart, 2nd South Lanc
Lt and Qrmr and Mrs A Causdale, and 4 children, 2nd South Lanc

FROM MALTA TO CYPRUS.

Lt-Col S Acklom, 2nd Con Rangers
Maj and Mrs C E Harmany, and children, 2nd Con Rangers
Maj A H Wood, 2nd Con Rangers
Capt and Adjt Adams Connor 2nd Con Rangers
Capt and Mrs J C Lonox Connigham, 2nd Con Rangers
Lt H Gore, 2nd Con Rangers
Lt H A Thompson, 2nd Con Rangers
Lt A J Church, 2nd Con Rangers
2nd Lt C Fulcher, 2nd Con Rangers
2nd Lt E Despard, 2nd Con Rangers
2nd Lt H R Dixon, 2nd Con Rangers
2nd Lt R R Challenor, 2nd Con Rangers
Capt and Qrmr G Fox, 2nd Con Rangers
Senora Agnes Pace, Nursing Sister

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd October, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	10	20 p.m.	12	55
Teheran	23	12	5 p.m.	...	23
Suez	23	10	30 p.m.	1	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 23rd October, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	..	8
" Karrachee	...	20	...	1
" Madras	..	12	...	1

ARABI PASHI has addressed to the *Times* a letter in which he complains of the influence upon his health of the hot, moist climate of Colombo. Not only, he says, have his eyes suffered to a painful extent, but his general health has become exceedingly feeble. He adds:—"But for the periodical visits which I make to Mr.——'s beautifully situated tea and coffee estates in the high districts of this island, where bungalows, servants, and every possible comfort are most generously placed at my disposal by my host, I am afraid that the climate of Colombo would long ere this have finished its work so far as I am concerned."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

THE greatest poet, and as some would say the greatest Englishman of our time, breathed his last at Aldworth yesterday morning after a brief illness. The sad event was rather sudden. Only on Tuesday were the public made acquainted with the fact that the Laureate was dangerously ill. We then learned that his condition was so serious that Sir Andrew Clark, one of his oldest friends, had been summoned from town, and was in constant attendance. From thence urtil the end came the bulletins issued by the two doctors were read with melancholy interest, and the whole nation as on a mournful occasion early in the year may be said to have watched by the bed-side of the illustrious sufferer. Whatever may be the verdict passed by posterity on his achievements the remarkable outburst of sorrow that is now presented to our gaze shows how deeply Tennyson's teachings have penetrated the minds of his countrymen from the highest to the lowest—and in these days of universal education all are more or less acquainted with his poems—and how highly his genius as a versifier and thinker is appreciated by his contemporaries. Mingled with admiration for the artist is esteem for the man. His medical attendant has given a pathetic account of the last few hours. "On the bed a figure of breathing marble flooded and bathed in the light of the full moon streaming through the oriel window; his hand clasping the Shakespeare which he had asked for but recently and which he had kept by him to the end; the moonlight; the majestic figure as he lay then drawing thicker breath irresistibly brought to our minds his own 'Passing of King Arthur.'" The doctor adds:—"His last conscious words were words of love addressed to wife and son—words too sacred to be written here." Sir Andrew Clark, whose painful duty it has been to attend many a death-bed scene, describes the death of Lord Tennyson as the most glorious he has ever seen. With the consent of the Dean and Chapter, indeed at their desire which the entire nation shares, the mortal remains of the master of English song are to find a fitting, the only fitting, resting place, in Westminster Abbey. We shall doubtless hear in the course of a few hours that the regret expressed in England is not greater than that felt in all parts of the British Empire. Apart from the beauty of his poems Lord Tennyson entertained sentiments respecting our Imperial interests that naturally commended him to Britons in India and the Colonies. The sympathy already expressed by competent writers in France, Germany, and other Continental countries must not only be gratifying to the family but to Englishmen generally. It is interesting to learn that of all his masterpieces, the one that has found the most favour in the eyes of the Germans is "Enoch Arden." M. de Blowitz recalls a pleasant little anecdote about Tennyson and the distinguished scholar whose equally deplorable loss France and the whole civilized world is now mourning. Tennyson once stayed a night at Lannion, the birthplace of Renan's mother. When just before leaving he asked for his bill, the landlady refused to accept anything. "You are the man," she said, "who has sung our King Arthur, and I cannot charge you anything." Renan himself related the story to the Welsh archæologists, who visited Brittany some years ago. Tennyson notwithstanding his great age may be said to have died in harness, for very shortly before he was obliged to take to his bed he revised the proofs of a fresh volume of poems that is now in the press. His son, the Hon. Hallam (now Lord) Tennyson, will at the express desire of his father write the latter's life. By the general public the second Lord Tennyson is not much known, but Mr. Theodore Watts tells us that he is a man of great ability, admirable critical acumen, and of quite exceptional accomplishments. There is probably no man who feels Tennyson's departure more than the Prime Minister. Political differences never impaired the social relations of the veteran poet and the veteran statesman. All will remember the few words addressed by Tennyson to a correspondent during the General Election: "I love Mr. Gladstone, but I hate his policy."

Several of Lord Tennyson's would-be successors publish this morning verses on his death. Dr. Parker of the City Temple, who is fond of rushing in where other people fear to tread, says the new Poet Laureate will be Sir Edwin Arnold. With all respect to that amiable and accomplished gentleman his appointment would be a great drop from his predecessor. A suggestion has been made that this would be a favourable moment for abolishing the office, which is practically honorary.

The decision arrived at by the Cabinet with reference to Uganda was made known a few hours after the last mail left London. The Government have agreed to render financial assistance to the Chartered Company to enable them to prolong their stay for another three months, and the offer has been accepted. What will happen at the end of the extended period nobody can say, at any rate the comparative mildness of the censure passed upon the Government by their opponents seems to show that they at any rate do not think that we are within measurable distance of the evacuation of the territory of which Mr. H. M. Stanley has been speaking in such glowing terms as to make one feel surprised that the merchant-adventurers of the East Africa Company should be hampered for funds.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland made his State entry into Dublin on Monday and somewhat conflicting accounts reach us as to the exact nature of his reception. From private sources I learn that the attitude of the inhabitants of the Irish capital, though not in any sense enthusiastic, was perfectly respectful, and Lord Houghton's personal appearance as I can well understand, made a good impression. With reference to Mr. Morley's policy, nothing further has transpired, and there is much speculation as to the object of the Home Secretary's visit to Ireland. What with the threats of the Socialists to assert their right to orate under the shadow of the Nelson monument and other troublesome matters Mr. Asquith must have plenty of work to engage his attention in Ireland, and it is not likely that he has gone to Dublin on a pleasure trip.

The Committee of which Lord Herschell is to be president had not up to this afternoon been appointed, but I understand that it will include Mr. Bertram Currie, of the Secretary of State's Council, Mr. Godley, the permanent Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. Waterhouse, Secretary of the Financial Department. Mr. Hardie, the Commercial Member of the Council, may also possibly be chosen, but I do not hear the names of any outsiders mentioned. The suggestion made in Calcutta that Mr. Mackay should be invited to join the Committee has not so far met with much support in this country. You will probably have heard by telegram that the Monetary Conference is to meet at Brussels on the 22nd proximo. The report recently circulated in financial circles that Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, brother of Lord Rothschild, is to be one of the English delegates is again revived. It is also mentioned that Sir C. Rivers Wilson is to be associated as a representative with Sir W. Houldsworth and his colleagues. The mono-metallists are more sanguine than ever that England will not make what they call any "undue concession." The notion that America will be offended if we do not agree to accept silver at a "conventional price," and that a warfare of tariffs if not something worse will ensue does not seem to affect the equanimity of city optimists if their rather noisy professions of confidence are not intended to conceal their fears. As a specimen of the disinterestedness, which we all know is the most striking characteristic of the mono-metallists pure and simple, the following remark of the city editor of one of the leading dailies is not uninstructive. Says this confident gentleman:—"Above all the Conference have to aim at one thing, and that is to reduce the situation to a certain and natural basis of supply and demand, discountenancing anything like further artificial interference under the guise of bi-metallism or any other ism *even for the sake of India.*" In other words perish India rather than attempt to pry into the financial holy of holies. Comforting this for India!

Mr. Stansfeld made a speech the other day which will doubtless reconcile some of your readers to his exclusion from the Cabinet. The right hon. gentleman warned the audience against supposing that a certain Act with which his name is so prominently identified is dead, and can never be brought to life again. There was always, he said, simmering in the medical world some attempt to revive the subject. "At this very moment," he continued, "in the great dependency of India, where they profess to have obeyed the resolution of the House of Commons they are practically carrying out the system of those old repealed Acts, and the thing we have to do in the House of Commons is to bring that system in India to a close. I for one shall never rest till it is brought to a close." I fancy Mr. Stansfeld underrates the strength of the forces against him. From what I hear he will not obtain much support from Lord Kimberley, who is, I am told, opposed to any further interference with the authorities in India, and thinks that within limits they ought to be allowed to exercise their discretion in the matter. There are certain grounds for believing that the Anti-Opiumists who probably regarded the change of Government as a favourable omen will not find the new Secretary of State more squeezable than his predecessor, perhaps not so much so. Steps may be taken to bring pressure to bear upon the Prime Minister, but Mr. Gladstone in spite of his one or two soft speeches to native visitors is notoriously indifferent to India, and he will probably be inclined to leave Lord Kimberley a pretty free hand in all that relates to the internal affairs of our Eastern Empire.

Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., left for Bombay in the Sutlej yesterday, and despite the damp foggy weather—just the very day to commence a voyage to sunny climes—a considerable number of his friends assembled at Liverpool Street station to bid him good-bye. The P. and O. special train was well filled with passengers, and the platform as is usual on these occasions full of bustle. Some artist on the look-out for a subject might find a good one at the Great Eastern terminus when the outward-bound Indian voyagers are starting for the docks. Mr. Digby was entertained at a "send-off" breakfast at the National Liberal Club, and although the affair was got up very hurriedly thirty persons were present. Mr. Dobree, an old personal friend, proposed amidst loud applause Mr. Digby's health, and wished him *bon voyage*.

Mr. Digby's successor, as Editor of *India*, the little monthly paper published here in the interests of the "National Congress" movement is Mr. H. Morse Stephens, who though he has never been in the East, has studied Indian questions, and as Lecturer on Indian History at Cambridge possesses at all events an academical knowledge of our Asiatic Empire. I am told that he is a protégé of Sir W. W. Hunter, and that he is to receive £250 a year for his trouble, not bad pay all things considered. It is perhaps not unfitting that *India* should be conducted by a gentleman who has never been in India, seeing that the agitation of which that paper is the organ finds its chief support in this country among people of the type of the celebrated "Pagett, M.P." But it does not matter very much who is the editor. Every "cause" in England has its own organ or these productions have little or no influence. The circulation in most cases is almost entirely free, and I do not suppose the best of these "kept papers" ever paid its way.

That accomplished young gentleman who calls himself Arthur Robinson, but whose real name is Audray Duval or Newton was brought up for sentence at the North London Sessions, and at the request of the Scotland Yard authorities I attended to disprove his statement to the Court as to his having formerly been employed on your staff. Before I entered the witness-box the Judge (Sir Peter Edlin, Q. C.) told the prisoner that his story about the *Bombay Gazette* was false. The ingenious "Robinson" then changed his ground. He now said that six years ago when at Suakin he wrote some letters to the *Bombay Gazette* through Mr. Sinnett Knight! As I had the opportunity of informing his lordship this was a bad shot. When I had answered the questions put to me I asked to be allowed to make a further statement. Permission having been granted, I said that I was present at considerable personal inconvenience partly in the interests of the *Bombay Gazette* and partly on public grounds. I mentioned that it was a common thing in London and perhaps elsewhere for people "in trouble" to describe themselves as journalists when they had no right to do so. I added that as a journalist I was anxious that this practice should as far as possible be put a stop to. The Judge replied "Naturally, but in this court we are rather incredulous." I remarked that that was undoubtedly the case, but outsiders were not always quite so incredulous. His lordship assented, and thanked me. The prisoner's landlady told me that he mentioned to her that he was an actor at the Strand Theatre, and I understand that he occasionally described himself as late of some British regiment. He was in the habit of going to the houses of fashionable West-End doctors, and when they were not at home asking to be allowed to write a note requesting them to make an appointment as he was ill and wanted to consult them. Taking advantage of the servant's back being turned he appropriated anything of value within his reach. He carried a neat black bag for the purpose, which he borrowed from his landlady in whose debt he is for lodgings. There were six charges against him, but only three were included in the indictment. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to nine months' hard labour, twice as much as he would probably have received if he had not pretended to be an ex-Indian journalist. To the last he refused to give any information respecting his friends, and that is so far in his favour. He is unlike another *mauvais sujet* tried before the same Judge for a similar offence not long ago. The prisoner referred to, who is extremely well connected, not only stated who his relations were, but admitted that he committed the offence solely to spite his family!

The Church Congress is holding its annual sitting at Folkestone, and the proceedings have certainly been of a more lively character than those of the previous year when the ecclesiastical British Association met at Rhyl, in "gallant little Wales." The bitter animosity existing between the High Church Party and the Extreme Evangelicals is in one way or another manifested in a conspicuous manner at these gatherings. On this occasion the rivalry of the two sections led to a disturbance in the streets which must have reminded visitors of the Salvation Army riots which recently gave another South Coast watering-place such an unenviable notoriety. Fortunately we do not hear that the zealous Low Churchmen who got up a counter-procession on the opening day received any bodily injury, but their flag "bearing a protest against Romanism" was torn to shreds. The gallant officer, who after prayer at one of the meetings shocked the audience consisting of bishops, clergy, and laity with a large sprinkling of the fair sex by singing "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay was, it now appears, not actuated by hostility to Popery but took this peculiar course of testing the legality of the police in not ejecting some uproarious persons from a political meeting that he in his capacity as an ex-Indian candidate was addressing. The desired result was not attained, for some muscular Christians "chucked" the enterprising Major without waiting for the appearance on the scene of the police. Ladies are always in strong force at the Church Congress, and for the matter of that at all Congresses in these days. As at Rhyl there was a women's meeting, but this time gentlemen as well as ladies of the press were admitted.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BOYCE-COMBE (late 19th Hussars) has arrived home from India on leave.

THE 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment is expected to arrive at Poona on the 1st November.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WITLIAM ELLES sailed on the 15th inst., to resume his command of the Pindee District.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. P. Ferguson, Medical Staff, in medical charge of the Station Hospital, Poona, goes to Allahabad on the 27th instant to take over administrative medical charge of that district.

THE idea of having a regular Camp of Instruction at Jhansi has been abandoned. The detatchments of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, at Sipri and Nowgong, will be brought into Jhansi, for drill with the garrison of that place during January.

THE departure of the Malabar from Portsmouth with troops for the Mediterranean ports and India was delayed for an hour and a-half on the 5th inst. by the discovery at the last moment that one of her under water-suction valves would not act. A diver was sent down, and it was found that the aperture was chocked with seaweed. The voyage promises to be a protracted one, as, in consequence of the weakness of her furnaces the troopship is ordered to proceed under easy steam.

OWING to the cholera between Peshawar and Cherat preventing the men of the Royal Scots Fusiliers from rejoining their regiment at Peshawar, the orders recently issued regarding the movement of this regiment, and the Manchester Regiment, have been cancelled. The Royal Scots Fusiliers will now leave Peshawar by rail on the 15th November, arriving at Sialkot on the 17th November. The Manchester Regiment will leave Sialkot on the 18th November, marching to Amritsar, arriving there on the 25th; leave Amritsar on the 28th by rail, and arrive at Meerut on the 30th November.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of October 7, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7-30 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Surg-Capt H A Cummins
Mrs Stewarts, 2 children
Mr Hill, son and daughter
Mr Mercer

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Forster
Surg-Maj J C Smith
Surg-Maj and Mrs W Cadge
Miss Arthur
Mr and Mrs Hulbert
Maj W Clarke
Hon G E Knox
Mr S M Leake
Mr P M Leake
Mr S P Lely
Maj Wingate
Mr Grant
Mr J Walker
Capt Woon
Mr F A Slack
Mr Gibsone
Mr Cummings
Mr A M Lindsay
Mr and Mrs J Innes
Capt J Howell
Capt Killett
Mr and Mrs Forbes
Mrs Vanrennen
Lieut C J Blunt, R E
Dr Mitra
Maj Yate
Mr H Maude
Mr, Mrs and Miss Zeila

FROM ADEN.

Mr Kaikhusroo Muncherjee
Col T M Filgate
Capt Swayne
Lieut Swayne

EXTRA STEAMER FROM LONDON.

THE extra steamer Valetta with a hundred and fifty passengers arrived at four o'clock yesterday afternoon:—

FROM LONDON.

Sister Gertrude Agnes
Miss Anderson
Miss L H Anderson
Miss Banister
Mrs and five Misses Barrow
Mrs Benford
Mr C F Blacklaw
Mr and Mrs Bird
Mr and Mrs Broughton and child
Dr A Bright
Mr and Mrs P Buckland
Mrs and two Misses Callaghan
Mrs Campbell
Mr and Mrs R Cooper
Mrs Craddock's infant
Miss A Parry Crooke
Prof Dallinger
Mrs Doyle
Mrs Dowse
Mrs Dunlop
Mrs Dyce
Mr and Mrs Falconer
Mr Franklin
Mr W J Goodrich
Mrs Green
Mrs Hamilton and 2 daughters
Mr E H Hankin
Mr and Mrs Hartley
Major W S Hewitt
Capt and Mrs Hobday
Miss Huleatt
Miss Keay
Mrs Kilvert
Mr R Kinloch
Mr and Mrs Lourisky, sister, and infant
Capt and Mrs C S Martin-dale
Surg-Major and Mrs Martin
Sister Margarite
Lieut F H Metcalfe
Mr Miller
Miss Nathan
Mr and Mrs W A Nedham and child
Mr J H Nelson
Mr Norfor
Mr A M Paget
Miss Paterson
Mr and Mrs Pope and son
Capt A L Phillips
Mrs Phillips
Capt H W Priestley
Mr C Rowercroft
Miss A Ryland
Mr Stanley
Mr Sparling
Mrs Sayce
Lieut Sherwood
Two Misses Stevens
Mr L R Thomas
Mr J A Thomson
Mrs Tighe and two infants
Lieut P Treshor
Mrs Turner
Mr F Wallis
Mr R A Wills
Miss Adye
Mr and Mrs Birckland
Miss Gibson
Mr Faulkner, R N

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr Arnott and infant
Mr and Mrs Arthur
Major & Mrs Aylmer & child
Capt J A Ball
Mr G A St B Brown
Mr A R Becher
Mr T A Buckley
Mr C N Clifton
Mr H Coates
Mr C J Connell, CS
Mrs Crombie
Mr and Mrs J S C Davis
Mr J C Fawnthorpe
Miss Forbes
Mr W H Grimley
Mrs Grimley
Three Misses Grimley
Mr and Mrs Otto Hadenfeldt
Capt C H Jay
Mr Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy
Mr and Mrs F Brooks
Mr T C Campbell
Mr Closs
Mr W A Cox
Col T R Cowie
Mr and Mrs De Croix
Mr J Fachiri
Miss Forbes
Mr Foster
Mr T Fratel
Miss Greenfield
Mr S Led wall
Mr and Mrs E S Llewhellen
Mr Macpherson
Mr T Macnaughton
Mr H Marsh
Col J R Marett
Mr J G Mengeng
Mr A Moncrieff
Mr J Monteath
Mr Moran
Mr J M G Prophe
Mr H W Raikes
Miss K Rawlins
Mr Clement Sharp
Mr E Short
Dr and Mrs F R Swaine and child
Mrs L Weatherall
Capt and Mrs Lean
Mr Lowther
Major R H MacCarthy
Mr Mackay
Mr H T Ommaney
Miss Pogson
Mr Pranger
Lieut-Col Reid
Mr R P Russel
Mr Thuillier
Miss Tomlin
Mr L Whitehouse
Major Whitby
Mr and Mrs Chesney and child
Mr Large
Mr and Mrs Moore
Miss Schwahaln
Mr Meyens
Mr Marsh
Mr Willis
Mr Lewhellen
Mr Allen
Dr McIrvy
Mr Whitehouse

FROM LONDON TO MADRAS.

Mrs E Barclay
Miss E Guiness.

FROM MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.

Mr C A Patterson.

FROM LONDON TO KURRACHEE.

Rev and Mrs A Butt.

FROM ISMAILLIA TO KURRACHEE.

Mr Slack.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

THE COURT.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia arrived at Balmoral on Tuesday on a visit to the Queen.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, on Tuesday visited Aberdeen to open the new Royal Infirmary buildings.

The Duke of Connaught while out shooting at Balmoral sprained his knee, but is now progressing favourably.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers except Mr. Acland were present.

The Duke of Argyll has continued, in the form of letters to the *Times*, his incisive criticism upon Mr. Gladstone's article on Home Rule which appeared in the *North American Review*.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, addressing a gathering of his constituents at Bradford on Wednesday night, stated that the Irish question would be the principal, but not the sole, work of the next Session of Parliament.

Speaking on Monday at an agricultural dinner at Liskeard, Mr. Courtney stated that the true remedy for the evils under which the farmers laboured lay not in protection, but mainly in the proper adjustment of rents.

The polling in South Bedfordshire resulted in the return of Mr. S. Whitbread, the Gladstonian candidate, by a largely-reduced majority.

IRELAND.

Lord Houghton, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his State entry into Dublin on Monday, when the demeanour of the concourse of people in the streets was respectful towards the Viceregal party, but evinced no tokens of enthusiasm.

At a Parnellite meeting at Tralee on Sunday, Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., declared that until the amnesty question was settled the Irish question itself would never be settled.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., at a meeting of anti-Parnellites, held on Sunday, near New Ross, asserted his belief that the Commission of Inquiry in regard to the evicted tenants was a mere preparatory step to immediate legislation.

GENERAL.

The Church Congress commenced its sittings at Folkestone on Tuesday with a good attendance of clergy and laity. After the usual religious services in the local churches, the Archbishop of Canterbury, as President, delivered the customary inaugural address, and the members then discussed the authority of the Bible and of the Church, the attitude of the Church towards labour combinations, religious education, the temperance question, and various other topics. The proceedings were continued on Wednesday and yesterday. Among the interesting papers read were two contributed respectively by the Duchess of Bedford and by Lady Frederick Cavendish.

Lord Rosebery having communicated to the British East Aftica Company the Government's willingness to afford it the requisite pecuniary aid if it should deem it necessary to defer its contemplated evacuation of Uganda on December 31st till the 31st March, in order that the withdrawal may be effected with greater safety, the Directors of the Company have since signified their acceptance of the proposal thus made to them.

Lord Tennyson, the poet laureate, died at his residence at Aldworth, near Haslemere, early yesterday morning, in his 84th year.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, was presented on Monday with the honorary freedom of Swansea, and in his reply he strongly deprecated the proposed abandonment of Uganda, and advocated the construction of a railway from the coast to the Victoria Nyanza.

The Incorporated Law Society's annual provincial meeting was opened at Norwich on Tuesday, when Mr. R. Pennington, President of the Institution, delivered an

said that when preparing his address he little thought that the hand which wrote those words now would be cold in death. They had cherished Tennyson—whom they had known better without the handle to his name—in his youth; and they had loved in his old age. He had left behind him some of the sweetest poetry, and some of the truest teaching that English literature possessed. He might—and the speaker hoped he would—be interred in Westminster Abbey; but the works of Tennyson would dwell in the recollection of the English race as long as their language was spoken in the world.

TENNYSON'S ADVICE TO A SCHOOLBOY.

Mr. Arthur P. Jackson, of Bromley-common, Kent, writes to the "Times":—"In connection with the much-lamented decease of Lord Tennyson it is pleasant to recall an incident which happened to myself in connection with him many years ago. When returning from King's College School to my father's house at Carshalton, a gentleman addressed me and advised me to 'daily read at least one verse of the Bible and one verse from Shakespeare, for said he, the Bible will teach you how to speak to God, while Shakespeare will teach you how to address your fellows.' I afterwards ascertained that I was indebted to the late Lord Tennyson for this good advice."

FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

M. de Pressensé, in the Paris "Temps," speaks of Tennyson as the last survivor of one of England's literary ages, for an age which has seen Byron, Scott, Keats, Shelley, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Browning, Rossetti, and Tennyson may certainly be counted such. English genius, he remarks, unlike the German, has been uninterrupted, for between Chaucer and Tennyson stand Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Byron, Wordsworth, and the torch one lighted has never been extinguished. After controverting M. Taine's estimate of Tennyson, the "Temps," while acknowledging the absence of violent energy and dramatic power, says:—"But generous inspiration, interest in the problems of his time, exhortation and desire of a freer and wider future, meditation sometimes grievous over the conquests of reason and conscience in the field of personal religion—nothing of this has been lacking." The Berlin Press devotes articles to the memory of the late Lord Tennyson, in which great sympathy is expressed not only for the personal character of the late Poet Laureate, but also for his poetry. The "Tageblatt" writes:—"We Germans feel ourselves to be closely related to Tennyson. His individuality is ours, his muse, subjective as was the case only with Goethe and Heine, touches in us sympathetic chords. That is why we have lost in him one of our own poets."

THE HOMAGE OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

The "Times" says:—England has lost one of the greatest of her sons, and mankind is the poorer. We grieve for a great poet, for one of the greatest of all the splendid band which has reared the rich and glorious fabric of our English song, but our sorrow for Tennyson is not sorrow for the mighty artist only. In him we mourn a noble-hearted Englishman, whose every pulse throbbed with the purest and most ardent love for his own people and his own land. Like all great poets Tennyson spoke to the whole world, but his first message was always for his own countrymen. Perhaps the most characteristic feature of Tennyson's work is its serene self-restraint. Almost none save Shakespeare and Milton have surpassed him. In his astonishing mastery of lofty, graceful, and sonorous verse he is our English Virgil. Never, since the "G d-gifted organ-voice" of Milton sank in death has England heard such blank verse as rolls sea-like in its endless change and in its endless sameness through the "Idylls of the King." He has an eye almost as true and loving as Homer, or as Dante, for the beautiful side of the little things of daily life.

The "Standard" says:—Tennyson attempted almost every kind of poetical composition; in none of them did he fail, and in some he achieved supreme and unexampled success. That even satire was not outside the scope of his powers he proved, if sparingly, yet with telling effect; and though, happily, he was never expressly and of set purpose didactic, he moralized so much, and was so sensitively in touch with the ethics of his time, that no one would dream of refusing him the title of a didactic poet.

The "Daily News" says:—Lord Tennyson, in spite of his popularity at penny-readings, was essentially a scholarly poet. If he had not the almost oppressive learning of Ben Jonson or of Milton, his mind was steeped in the literature of Greece and Rome. Lord Tennyson's verse was the result of delicate and elaborate art. Beautiful as are Lord Tennyson's songs, impossible as it has proved to imitate them, they are composed on a system, like the artificial sonnets of Lord Surrey and Sir Philip Sidney. His blank verse is always good, and sometimes marvellous. But it is not spontaneous; there is not a line but what the author knew how it came there. Lord Tennyson did not like Shelley, who wrote, as it were, in spite of himself. Poetry was to him a serious thing. He gave himself up to it through a long life, with what splendid and fruitful results is known to the British race throughout the world. His work is saved from mechanical stiffness chiefly by the soul of poetry which was in him, but partly also by his love of nature and knowledge of her ways. It is not human interest which one finds in Tennyson's poems so much as the motive and the spirit that impels all thinking things, all objects of all thought, and rolls through all things.

The "Chronicle" says Tennyson has been the interpreter of the ideas of his age. A consummate artist, with broad generous, human sympathies, a sound, sane, masculine intelligence, an unfailing faith in human perfectibility and progress, and an unerring instinct for clothing his shining fancies, high thoughts, and ardent imaginings in forms of the daintiest loveliness.

Tall and upright, with body and limbs well moulded, and a manly, fearless gait (writes Sir Edwin Arnold in the "Telegraph") his broad shoulders bore a head the beauty of which everybody may partly judge by the pictures of him. Yet the pictures cannot give the gentle glow of his large, brown eyes, nor the play of his eloquent mouth, nor the pleasant, virile music of his voice, which could be alternately soft as a girl's and sonorous as a field captain's. They cannot give the quick intelligence of his glance, nor the swift evidence of the lightsome side of his character, when, at some forthcoming joke of his own, or some merry turn in the general conversation, the wrinkles of profound thought upon his countenance seemed to be all changed into dimples. His hands and the play of them attracted the attention of any stranger. They were distinctly beautiful hands—hands that you could fancy a Muse glad to guide, hands to tremble over the pathos of a lovely, newly-growing lyric, and yet afterwards to leave the palm of a friend tingling with their strong pressure. Except for that somewhat demonstratively long hair, flowing back from the lofty forehead—hair which to his dying day scarcely became more than slightly grizzled—and the invariable soft, slouch hat and big cloak, Tennyson had no marked personal peculiarities. He was a constant smoker, preferring pipes to cigars, and sometimes made experiments in other sedatives besides tobacco; but his favourite solace was a short pipe of briarwood or well-seasoned clay. When I last saw him, not very long ago, he was wonderfully strong for his great age, alert, quick and vivid in speech, having apparently quite conquered the influenza and rheumatism which had made him an invalid for eight months. True, he had tied even then, and indoors, a white silk scarf round his neck—on which showed a small black mole—and wore, though it was warm weather, a light overcoat upon his dressing-wrapper. But he was full of playful fancy and intellectual joy; and talked travel-talk and book-talk, above all folk-lore, like a doughty knight of letters holding the lists against all comers.

The "Yorkshire Post" says that the popularity of "The May Queen," "The Grandmother," "The Children's Hospital," "The Northern Farmer," and "Owd Roa" are evidence enough that his friends may look to the multitude no less than to the scholarly few to assist in perpetuating his fame.

The "Leeds Mercury" says:—At the passing of such a spirit it is best to be silent. Criticism would be impudent; and a funeral oration presumptuous.

The "Sheffield Independent" thinks that Tennyson is eminently the poet of woman.

The "Newcastle Leader" says:—"It is only once in centuries that the daily historian has to note an event of such significance as that which the newspaper press of the English-speaking world will put on record to-day.

The "Nottingham Express" says:—There has never been an English poet so widely read and so ardently admired during his lifetime as Tennyson was, and yet.—It is saddening to think how few of the many millions of our race will feel to-day what the withdrawing of this great poet means.

Tributes to the memory of the dead poet are paid by the leading American, French, German, and Italian newspapers. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says: "Tennyson had only a limited audience abroad, but Germany certainly understood him best." The "Opinion" thinks the poet "was certainly one of the foremost men of our age."

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. Lewis Morris, Mr. Alfred Austin, and Sir Edwin Arnold, publish in memoriam pieces of poetry this morning. We take the following extract from Mr. Morris's contribution to the "Times":—

Thy years were come to harvest; homespent year
Of reverence from without of love within.
A perfect life, health, riches, honours, fame,
All these were thine, no prize was left to win;
Scant sorrow, save that fine despondency
Which fans the smouldering genius into flame;
Only two brief experiences of tears,
The dear friend lost in youth, the son in age;
Bracing thy soul to bear whate'er should be.
Such lives Fate grants not often, or for long,
And rarest of the suffering ranks of song.
Why should we mourn, save for our private pain
And friendship which shall never come again?
Our race can never lose thee, whose fair page,
Rich with the harvest of a soul inspired,
So many a weakling life and heart has fired;
Thou are not wholly gone, but livest yet
Till all our English sons their tongue forget.

Mr. Alfred Austin, in the same newspaper, under the title of "The Passing of Merlin," writes in his fifth, sixth, and seventh verses:—

A wailing cometh from the shores that veil
Avilion's island valley; on the mere,
Looms through the mist and wet winds weeping blear
A dusky barge, which, without oar or sail,
Fades to the far-off fields where falls nor snow nor hail.
Of all his wounds He will be healed now,
Wounds of harsh time and vulnerable life,
Fatigue of rest and weariness of strife,
Doubt and the long deep questionings that plough
The forehead of age, but bring no harvest to the brow.
And there He will be comforted; but we
Must watch, like Percival, the dwindling light
That slowly shroud him darkling from our sight.
From the great deep to the great deep hath he
Passed, and, if now he knows, is mute eternally.

Sir Edwin Arnold in his own journal says:—

No "moaning of the bar!" Musical drifting
Of Time's waves, turning to the Eternal Sea;
Death's soft wind all thy gallant canvas lifting,
And Christ thy pilot to the Peace to be.

TENNYSONIANA.

The "Chronicle" prints some interesting Tennyson anecdotes from various contributors. A visitor of Mrs. Cameron's, Lady B——, had unwittingly strayed into a field belonging to Farringford to make a sketch, and having been espied by the poet had been warned off the premises. Mrs. Cameron was indignant, and took the first opportunity of taxing the great man with his discourtesy to a lady. Tennyson defended himself. "I won't have any of your Peeping Toms; if I'd known that it was a friend of yours—" but Mrs. Cameron was not to be pacified, and cut him short with an epigram: "Alfred, I'm ashamed of you. I told Lady B—. that I'd show her a lion, and she's seen only a bear."

Of Browning's "Mr. Sludge the Medium" Tennyson expressed great admiration as a study in morbid psychology, but added, "It's terribly long-winded. I'd have done the thing in a third of the space."

Talking of the gradual obliteration of social distinctions, the Laureate said, "When I was a boy, a lord was looked on as a small God Almighty, but, thank God, that's a thing of the past!"

Tennyson made the following impromptu epigram after reading a review by Mr. Alfred Austin:—

"Tennyson is no gain." How do you know it?
So vouches Alfred Austin, dwarf and poet.

"Tennyson (Alfred), Baron Tennyson," appropriates at present as many as fifty-two pages of the British Museum catalogue. This is the largest space occupied in the catalogue by any celebrity of our time. Gladstone comes next with twenty-two pages.

Attention is called to-day to the remarkable number of Tennyson's felicitous phrases, "jewels five words long," which have speedily become the common property of our literature. For example, "the grand old gardener," "the supreme Caucasian mind," "the caste of Vere de Vere," "the falsehood of extremes," the fairy tales of science," "the touch of a vanished hand," "sweet girl graduates," "the rosebud garden of girls," "mealy-mouthed philanthropies," "immemorial elms," "a stony British stare," "faultily faultless," "the little rift within the lute," and the "chorus of indolent reviewers."

Sir Andrew Clark, in the course of conversation, stated that the death of Lord Tennyson was the most glorious he had ever seen. The room, said Sir Andrew, was almost in darkness, and the poet lay in the moonlight, with a Rembrandt-like background. Though the last illness of the Poet Laureate was short, and his end sudden to that extent, he appears to have been failing gradually for some months. Sir Andrew saw him in London some three months ago, and then expressed to Mr. Hallam Tennyson the conviction that Lord Tennyson's health was breaking up. The doctors agree that death was the result partly of suppressed gout, and partly of an attack of influenza, but principally of natural decay.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE Spoon Competiton on Saturday afternoon drew out a very fair number of members, and some very good scores were made, although one or two failed to find the target at 700 yards. Vol. Mackeson, B. B. and C. I. Ry Vols., is to be congratulated on having made the first highest possible in any of the Club competitions, his score at 700 yards being seven consecutive bulls-eyes. Corpl Lund B. V. R., also put in a most carefully compiled 33 at the same distance. At 800 yards the heavy clouds portending a heavy storm caused the darkness to gather rapidly, and what would otherwise have been good scores at this distance fell off in consequence

In the Revolver Competition some very fair scores were made, considering the little practice Volunteers have had with the revolver, and it shows that with careful and systematic practice they may reasonably expect to hold their own with the revolver as with the rifle.

Members are reminded that next Saturday, the 29th inst., is the last competition counting in for the monsoon aggregate prizes, to which are attached the Bombay Rifle Club Silver and Bronze Medal.

The following are the scores:—

	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	33	28	61a
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	29	27	56b
Sergt A Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	26	21	55
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	31	24	54
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	31	23	54c
Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols	35	16	51
Mr A Greening, Bo Rifle Club	25	24	49
Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifle	22	24	46
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	23	23	46
Sergt-Instr J Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	28	18	46
Corp W B Cavell, B B and C I Ry Vols	21	23	44
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B Vol Rifles	19	23	42
Corpl J A Mc Kinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	15	25	40
Qrmr-Sergt A Lines, 2nd K O Y L I	14	24	38
Sergt-Major J Bockerling, Bo Vol Artillery	14	20	34
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vol Rifles	17	16	33
Sergt J Woodhouse, 2nd K O Y L I	18	14	32
Mr C Fuller, Bo Rifle Club	22	10	32
Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	20	11	31
Gunner A Bond, Bo Vol Artillery	23	7	30
Sergt-Major D Clay, 21 Eastern, RA	29	9	29
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	21	5	26
Vol E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	4	10	14
Sergt D A Pinder, Bo Vol Artillery	6	13	19d
Ar Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	0	8	8
Mr J Swinden, Bo Rifle Club	0	0	0
Mr G W Traylew, Bo Rifle Club	3	4	7e
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	a Carbine.		Retirded

a Handicapped 4 points winner of 1st spoon.
b do, 12 " winner of 2nd spoon.
c do, 4 "
d do, 8 "
e Winner of 3rd spoon.

REVOLVER COMPETITION.

	25 yards Score
Mr A Greening, Bo Rifle Club	23
Sergt A Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	23
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	22
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Qrmr-Sergt A Lines, 2nd K O Y L I	21
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Mr C Fuller, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	16

UNDER orders of the Government of Bengal, the Sunday working fees levied on seagoing vessels in the port of Calcutta will be be divided between the distressed Seamen's Fund and the District Charitable Society's Alms House in Amherst Street. This latter grant is made in consideration of the very large number of destitute seamen relieved by the Society, and as on a point of law the Port Commissioners are at present precluded from giving their usual grant to the Society, the present assistance from Government will, no doubt, be very welcome.

INSTANCES of the physician's influence in diplomacy are found by the *Lancet* in Lord Augustus Loftus's diplomatic reminiscences. The Emperor Alexander of Russia, brother of the Czar Nicholas, was privately informed of a conspiracy to take his life while passing between Moscow and St. Petersburg. By shaping his journey homeward via Taganrog to the south he hoped to defeat the purpose of the conspirators. At that town he fell ill of "bilious fever," and in his suspicious frame of mind nothing would induce him to follow the advice of his body physician, Dr. Wyllie. The doctor was reinforced by the entreaties of the Empress, but in vain. Alexander ordered a priest to be sent for, and meantime Dr. Wyllie and the Empress renewed their importunities to get him to take the remedy prescribed. The priest declined to do his part until the Imperial patient acted on Dr. Wyllie's orders. To relieve local congestion leaches were applied to the head, and after a time the Emperor, sending for his consort and Dr. Wyllie, asked them if they were satisfied. They replied they were (for the time at least); whereupon he tore off the leeches, and by preventing their action seriously compromised his chances of recovery. The disease, in spite of the physician's efforts, had to run its course and the patient died.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC WEEK.

GOLF.

ADDITIONAL GOLF HANDICAP.

AN additional golf handicap was got up for Saturday morning, at the request of some of the players. Eleven entered, but the heavy rain, which fell on Friday evening deterred some from putting in an appearance, and only eight actually played. As Messrs. Raikes, Fooks, and Betham were to play off their tie for the medal given for the lowest round made during the week they all appeared, but the state of the ground was not in favour of low scoring, particularly in the second half of the course, as the water had collected in pools. The three were fairly level at the seventh hole, only one point separating Dr. Fooks, who was ahead of his rivals. In the end Dr. Fooks won with a score of 50, Mr. Raikes being 51, and Mr. Betham 54. None of these scores was good enough to take a prize in the handicap. The first was won from scratch by Dr. D. Macdonald with a round of 46. Mr. Robertson was the only other who got in under 50, his 49 becoming 48 nett. This tied for second prize with Mr. W. E. Young's 52—4, or 48 nett. Amongst the players in the later competitions we are glad to notice the name of Mr. Marshall Reid, who has just returned to India. He has been playing a good deal at home, and, when he has had a little practice, may be expected to give a good account of himself when the regular season begins.

The following are the scores:—

Names.	Score.	Handicap	Nett Score.	
Dr D MacDonald	46	Scratch	46	1st prize.
Mr L I Robertson	49	1	48	Tie, and divide
Mr W E Young	52	4	48	second prize.
Dr G E Fooks	50	Scratch	50	
Mr M F Reid	52	2	50	
Mr E B Raikes	51	Scratch	51	
Mr C H S Boggs	57	6	51	
Mr W G Betham	54	Scratch	54	
Capt Stanley Smith	absent	4	—	
Mr J T Murrey	do.	3	—	
Mr G C Whitworth	do.	5	—	

BOWLING AND LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

A LARGE assemblage promenaded through the grounds of the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday evening to witness the concluding contests in the Lawn-Tennis and Bowling Tournaments, which provided considerable interest. The following are the results:—

GOLF.

I.—Scratch Competition.—1, Dr. D. MacDonald. 2, Rev. R. M. Gray. 3, Dr. G. E. Fooks, after a tie with Mr. C. E. Nixon.

II.—Handicap 2 rounds.—1, Mr. G. C. Whitworth. 2, Dr. G. E. Fooks. 3, Mr. M. C. Turner.

III.—Handicap,—One round—1, Mr. E. B. Raikes. 2, Mr. L. J. Robertson. 3, Mr. W. G. Betham.

Medal for lowest round.—Dr. G. E. Fooks, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. W. G. Betham.

Tie for medal result on playing off tie—Dr. G. E. Fooks.

LAWN-TENNIS.

Singles.—1st, Capt. S. C. U. Smith, R.A.; 2nd, Mr. A. T. Brooks.

Doubles.—1st, Messrs. Penny and Oliver, 2nd, Messrs. LaTouche and Egerton.

BOWLS.

1st, Mr. W. Milne; 2nd, Dr. MacDonald, 3rd, Mr. E. Yeo.

THE PAREL GYMKHANA.

THE members of the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Gymkhana, during the latter part of last week, have been entertaining a number of the residents of Bhusawal, who being connected with the railway works, at the latter station, had come down to Bombay on a return visit to one paid by the Parel members to the up-country station, last year. The visitors arrived at Parel on Wednesday last, and on Thursday a rifle competition between 'K and N Co.'s (Parel) and E and F Co.'s (Bhusawal) took place on the Kalyan range, the match being won by the visitors by 106 points, the distance being 200, 500, and 700, yards. The following are the scores of the team:—

BHUSAWAL E AND F CO.'S.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	700 Yds.	Total.
Sergt-Instr T E Tuffield	27	29	31	84
Sergt-Instr R W Chapman	26	32	25	83
Corpl Donelly	23	27	31	81
Sergt Pope	25	29	27	81
Corpl Pettigrow	27	29	24	80
Sergt Jones	23	27	29	79
Lce-Corpl Easdon	24	25	26	75
Corpl Lisett	23	26	26	75
			Total	638

PAREL K AND N CO.'S.

Corpl A C Scott	24	28	29	81
Lce-Sergt A Paterson	21	23	23	72
Vol J T Fry	18	27	21	66
Vol A A Irving	18	22	25	65
Lieut J F Pennock	26	16	23	65
Sergt W Fry	23	20	22	65
Sergt-Instr Seaford	24	19	20	63
Corpl F Burdett	19	8	26	53
			Total	530

On Friday a cricket match was played on the Parel ground between the representatives of either station, Parel winning after a very close game by one run, as will be seen from the scores given below:—

PAREL GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J J Allison, b De Young	0	b Hamilton	2
R H Selkirk, c McMahon, b De Young	22	b De Young	7
A F Herbert, b De Young	0	c Donnelly, b Hamilton	2
G Hammond, c Hamilton, b De Young	0	b Hamilton	0
A Munro, c Pestonjee, b De Young	0	b Hamilton	2
G Seaford, b Hamilton	2	b Hamilton	2
A A Irving, l-b-w, b De Young	0	c Eccles, b Hamilton	3
W Chelton, c McMahon, b De Young	5	not out	4
C H Lillywhite, not out	11	b Hamilton	5
G Bell, run out	0	c McMahon, b Hamilton	1
J F Pennock, run out	0	c McMahon, b Hamilton	0
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	43	Total	31

BHUSAWAL GYMKHANA.

Barnet, c Bell, b Seaford	1	c Allison, b Munro	6
Eccles, c Lillywhite, b Bell	0	b Munro	3
Moreton, c Bell, b Seaford	2	c and b Selkirk	1
De Young, c and b Bell	5	b Bell	0
Marsh, c Allison, b Bell	2	not out	4
McMahon, b Allison	2	Munro, b Selkirk	0
Hamilton, c Hammond, b Bell	0	c Irving, b Munro	0
Pestonjee, c Pennock, b Allison	5	b Silkirk	2
Satoor, b Bell	0	b Selkirk	1
Williams, not out	6	run out	1
Wills, run out	0	Donnelly (substitute)	
		c Seaford, b Munro	13
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	31	Total	42

On the evening of the same day an entertainment and dance was given in the large upper room of the Institute which was well attended. The first portion of the programme consisted of a selection of songs, &c., which were well rendered by the following ladies and gentlemen: Miss Metcalf, Messrs. L. Rushworth, G. Holdway, C. Fuller and Launclot; the programme being concluded with the farce entitled "Turned Head" the characters in which were creditably sustained by Miss F. Millar, Messrs. J. F. Pennock, G. Holdway, T. Irving, A. C. Scott, B. Johnson and W. Chilton. After the fall of the curtain a dance was held, the music being furnished by the Volunteer band. Saturday being the last day of the visit a billiard match consisting of the best two out of three games of 250 up was played off in the Institute between Messrs. J. F. Pennock and H. W. Herbert representing Parel, and Messrs. Marsh and Isset from Bhusawal, and resulted in a win for the former players who won both the first two matches by 16 and 44 points, Mr. Marsh who played a very good game being somewhat handicaped by his partner. In the tennis double set which was also played off on Saturday, Messrs. A. F. Herbert and G. Hammond playing for the home Gymkhana beat Bhusawal represented by Messrs. D. E. Young and Donelley by six to love. On the same evening the visitors were entertained at dinner, which was followed by a concert the visitors leaving by the night mail for Bhusawal.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

THE first match in the above Tournament will be played off on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers and the Regimental team of the K. O. Y. L. I., when an interesting and exciting game should be witnessed as the teams are very evenly matched. Kick-off at 4-45 p.m. Enclosure for members and subscribers. Ladies admitted free. The following is the Rovers' team:—Goal.—H. Forde. Backs.—A. R. Sharp and G. Walton. Half-Backs.—J. S. Powers, T. De S Derry and L McFarlane. Forwards.—H Johnston, S. Ridgewell, C. Brown (Capt), J. Allan and A. Brown.

FROM a statement made by Mr. Streeter, the expert in precious stones, Australia, promises to rival Ceylon as the gem-producing country of the world. Western Australia especially has high claims in this regard. All over the great island continent gems of every description abound, though as yet prospecting for them has only been conducted on a small scale. The greatest pearl fisheries on the world are off the West and South Australian Coasts, and these in themselves are the makings of a fine industry.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE HYDERABAD JEWELLERY CASE.

THE QUEEN EMPRESS *vs.* KALILULAKHAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. JARDINE applied for a month's extension of the time granted by his Lordship for the execution of the commission sent to Hyderabad for the examination of witnesses in connection with the charge of theft of jewellery, on which the accused have been committed for trial before the Bombay Criminal Sessions. The learned counsel said that the opposition had now been withdrawn.

His Lordship granted the application.

THE INSOLVENCY OF H. A. HORMARJEE.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the Chartered Mercantile Bank, applied for a rectification of his Lordship's order in the matter, so as to bring it in accordance with the provisions of section 51 of the Act. The learned counsel said the order had been drawn up in a great hurry without being submitted for approval to the Banks' solicitors, who had given previous notice for that purpose; and he specified the alterations which he thought were necessary to rectify the order, the most important alteration being to the effect that the insolvent, on the termination of the sentence of three months' imprisonment, passed upon him by the court, shall be granted his discharge after he had been detained in custody for twelve months at the suit of some or one of his creditors. Whoever was the person who drew up the order, it was not, Mr. Inverarity said, in accordance with section 51; and the Banks' solicitors had been wise in requiring previously that it should be submitted to them for approval, which was not done. Hormarjee, in his affidavit made in jail, said it would be unjust to allow any alteration to be made in the order which had been drawn up; and that the object of the suits brought against him by two of the Banks was to keep him in custody on the termination of the sentence of three months' imprisonment. It was admitted by Hormarjee that the order was not drawn up in accordance with section 51, and he submitted that it was on that ground nugatory. The learned counsel had no doubt his Lordship had intended that it should be drawn up in accordance with the section. It had been drawn up in its present imperfect form as Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham hurried the matter over for the purpose, as they said, of filing an appeal, which had now been withdrawn.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Chalk, Walker and Smetham, opposed the application on behalf of the insolvent. It was now too late, he said, to amend the order. It had been engrossed and sealed and even acted upon; and it could not now be altered. On the 9th September last, the insolvent withdrew his appeal from the order on the understanding that the Banks withdrew theirs, as they had agreed to do. This would be not merely a rectification, but a varying of the order under the circumstances. The question was why, on the 9th September, they did not ask for a variation of the order if it was not properly drawn up as they now alleged? The alteration would make the order more penal for his client than it was before; and the learned counsel asked that the application should be refused.

Mr. Inverarity urged that both the grounds relied upon by his learned friend were perfectly futile. There was no fixed time for bringing forward the omissions and mistakes made in an order to the notice of the judge who made it (Daniell on Chancery Practice.) His Lordship having adjourned the insolvent's discharge under section 51, it was a mere consequential alteration, which had to be made as a matter of course. His learned friend said that the Banks could not put the insolvent in jail as their debts were not specially mentioned in the order. What was applied for was merely a rectification, not a variation of the order. The appeal was withdrawn at the instance of the insolvent himself, the Banks merely consenting to its withdrawal. Besides, his right of appeal would not be taken away by the amended order; and he would be at liberty to appeal from the order as amended that day. The section contemplates that any one of the creditors has a right to obtain a decree against the insolvent, and not necessarily that all the creditors should join and take decrees against him.

His Lordship, in granting the application, said he did not think that the time that had elapsed from the delivery of his judgment precluded him from making the decree in accordance with section 51. In fact, his lordship felt it to be his duty to make the decree, which had been incorrecly drawn up, in accordance with the Ludgment. The withdrawal of the appeal would not interfere with the insolvent's right to appeal from the decree if he was so advised. His Lordship thought that the order, as it was drawn up, did not carry out the judgement of the court, because the direction of the court was that the insolvent should be entitled to his discharge after he had been in custody for twelve months at the suit of the person or persons, whose debts had been omitted improperly from the order. The decree should now be drawn up in exact accordance with the requirements of section 51. Therefore, if the section requires that the amounts of the debts should be specially stated in the order, they should be so specified. His lordship had said at the time that the debts should be specified in the order, and he regretted that the order, as drawn up, was not submitted to him. As the opposing creditors were entitled to keep the insolvent in custody during those twelve months, it was his Lordship's intention, in making the order, that any one of them should be entitled to do so; and those words should now be inserted in the order. The only question was whether anything which had happened since the passing of the order could prejudice the insolvent. His Lordship could not see that anything which had happened since the order was passed ought to prevent him from rectifying it. It was his Lordship's duty to see that the decree was properly drawn up; and therefore the application was granted.

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

HARI DWARKAJEE THUCKER VS. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this suit which was brought to recover Rs. 3,000 as compensation, for alleged illegal acts of the defendants, for repayment of a sum of Rs. 5-6-3, which the plaintiff was compelled to pay to the defendants; for an order restraining the defendants from preventing the plaintiff from restoring his house and its *rewas* to the state in which they stood prior to the acts of the defendants complained of, &c. M. Jardine and Mr. Gazdar, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Corporation.

The plaintiff is the owner and occupier of a dwelling house, situated in Bhoywada, Parel, sometime before the year 1890 he pulled down and rebuilt the house, and in doing so set the foundations in front a few feet back, and erected a *rewas* against or in front of the house. On the 27th February, 1890, he received a notice signed by the Municipal Commissioner, alleging that the *rewas* overhung the street, and requiring the plaintiff under section 308 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, to remove the structure. On the 25th April, 1890, the plaintiff received a notice signed by Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer, stating that, after the expiration of 24 hours from the service of the notice, he would enter upon the plaintiff's house in order to remove the *rewas*. Ultimately on the 19th and 20th January, 1891, the defendants and their men entered upon the plaintiff's premises and pulled down the *rewas*, causing considerable damage and leaving the front part of the house in an unsafe and dangerous condition. The defendants had refused to recognise the plaintiff's right to compensation for the injury caused by their illegal acts, and had refused to allow plaintiff to restore the house to its former state. The defendant said that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed. The plaintiff in rebuilding his house did not set the foundation a few feet back; and he erected the *rewas* over a street. Subsequent to the service of the notices, defendants' men entered on the premises for the purpose of removing the *rewas* on the 4th November, 1890, but the work was stopped the same day as the plaintiff's engineer requested a few weeks' time to remove it, which was granted to him. The removal of the *rewas* left portions of the plaintiff's premises in a state dangerous to the public safety, and the defendants, as they were bound to do had caused such dangerous portions to be taken down. The defendants justified their acts as being acts they were entitled to do under the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act, and they submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship, after going through the facts of the case and the provisions of law, held that the space over which the *rewas* stood was not a street within the definition given in section 3 w. of the Act, and the defendants were therefore ordered to restore the *rewas* to its original state. The defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

THE *Petersbourgskia Vedomosti* is informed that Treaties of Commerce will be simultaneously concluded between the Russian, Turkish, and Egyptian Governments.

MUSTAPHA FEEMI PASHA, the Egyptian Premier, who has just returned to Cairo from Europe in ill-health, has, it is reported, tendered his resignation to the Khedive.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOUR hundred men of the 1-3rd Gurkhas at Almora are placed under early orders for Southern Lushailand to reinforce the police of that district.

THE Government have sanctioned the estimate, Rs. 20,959, for the completion of the water-supply arrangements of encamping grounds on the Dera Ismail Pegzu section of the frontier road.

OWING to the debilitated state of the regiment from fever, and the presence of cholera between Hasan Abdal and Peshawar, the head-quarters of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers will rail from Peshawar to Sialkot, leaving on the 24th and arriving on the 26th instant. In consequence, the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment now leaves Sialkot on the 27th October, arriving at Meerut on the 3rd December.

CONCERNING the work of delimitation on the Burma-Siam frontier a Rangoon correspondent says that an official notification on the subject has now been issued. The Siamese Government has at length agreed to accept the line of boundary recommended by the last Commission with whom, it will be remembered, the Siamese at the last moment refused to co-operate. An Anglo-Siamese Commission assembles on the frontier about December 20th for the purpose of finally demarcating the boundary agreed upon. This is a most satisfactory indication of improved relations with the Government of Siam, and the new arrangement ought to remove some of the chief difficulties which have hitherto hampered our control of the frontier States.

ADVICES from Chungking, under date the 8th September, report that the ravages of cholera at Chengtu are appalling. The deaths there are now put at from 30,000 to 40,000, and the people going any distance from home take care to carry a tag giving their names and addresses.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 24th September were for passengers, &c., Rs. 62,785-10-0, and for goods, &c., Rs. 77,010-13-2, making altogether Rs. 139,796-7-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 126-6-4. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,27,361-8-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 141-6-1.

IT is chiefly in order to relieve the heavy burden of expenditure on the finances, that the Kashmir State have agreed to make over charge of the Post and Telegraph Departments to the Imperial Government, who will make arrangments at its own cost. In the year 1890-91 the State had to provide about Rs. 1,20,000 to maintain these departments, which sum was increased by some thousands in 1891-92. The loss to the State, after deducting the cash income from expenditure, was about Rs. 50,000 in 1889-91.

THE Kashmir railway survey has just been finished at a probable expenditure of six lakhs of rupees against ten lakhs, the estimated amount. The would-be railway line is divided into three sections, *viz.*, from Haripur to Abottabad, from Abottabad to Domel, and from Domel to Srinagar. The first and last sections are feasible for accomplishment. It is the second section which is not only difficult, but requires pecuniary resources which are beyond the compass of the Kashmir State.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the purchase, by the Government of Madras, at a cost of Rs. 7,000, of Lady Roberts' "Home" at Wellington, for the accommodation of any nursing sisters who may be temporarily located at that station.

MAJOR-GENERAL LEWES, Inspector-General of Artillery, will leave Simla on tour on October 31st. His principal dates are:—Lahore, November 2nd; Karachi, 4th to 7th; Quetta, 9th to 14th; Sukkur, where the defences will be inspected, 15th; Peshawar, 18th to 20th; Attock, 21st and 22nd Rawalpindi, 23rd to 30th; Caw

NEW YEAR'S PARTY AT PRINCE SAMATSINGJEE'S.

PRINCE SAMATSINGJEE BAHADUR, of Palitana, gave a party to his native friends on Friday morning, at his residence, Cumballa Hill, in honour of the Hindu New Year's Day. There was a large gathering of the leading representatives of the native communities in response to his kind invitation. The guests began to arrive at exactly 9 a.m., and were received by the Prince and his staff. They were then conducted into a spacious hall, which was very tastefully decorated, and were entertained at a sumptuous table laid out with Indian delicacies in a side-room, where the guests after doing ample justice and drinking to the health of their host separated at about 12 o'clock noon, decorated with garlands of flowers.

Among those present were seen:—H. E. the Turkish Consul-General, H. H. Rajasaheb of Baria, with his two Kumars, H. H. the Chief of Jasdan, Sheth Varjivandas Mahadavdas, Khan Bahadur Pheroz Hoshang Dustoor, Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar, Kumar Shri Ram Khachar, Kumar Shri Ransing Khachar, Kumar Shri Rawat Khachar, Kumar Shri Akherajajee of Vala, Kumar Shri Baldeojee of Dhurampore, Kumar Shri Chandradeojee of Dhurampore, the Raja of Jowhar, Kumar Shri Lakuba, Rana Shri Bawajee of Isanpur, Jadejashri Devisingjee of Khirasra, Mr. Chudasama Merojee Dosajee, Khan Bahadur Beheramjee Dadabhai, Khan Bahadur Yarmahomed Khan, Dewan of Jowrah, Messrs. N. R. Ranina, Cowasji D. Rustomjee Banaji, Vice-Consul of Persia, Risaldar Sadullakhan, Native A.-D.-C. to H.E. Lord Harris, Sheth Damodar Thakersy Muljee, Sheth Rahamubhai Allana, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. F. R. Vicajee, Kursondas Chhuldas, T. T. Muzumdar, Karimbhai Ibrahim, Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Rahimtulla Khairaj, Muljee Bhowanidas, Cooverji Coyaji, pleader of Rajkot, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, H. M. Chichgar, K. R. Cama, B. B. Nagarkar, Girjaparsad H. Desai, Kalidas Jutha, Vinayekrao Narayan Bhagwat, Daudbhai Musabhai, S. M. Rele, R. H. Jalbhai, Dulerai Sar Nyayadish of Mangrole, Harilal Dewan of Baria, Drs. Ardeshir P. Cama, and Maneckji D. Cama, Messrs. Pestonji N. Narielwalla, Purshotumrai Nanawati, Ramprasad Narshinprasad of Junagdh, Suleman Abdul Wahed, Hormuzdiar Cooverjee, Jehangirshaw Cooverji, Marzban Cooverjee, Sheowjee Nathu, Darashaw Cooverji, R. N. Banaji, Oomiashanker Aditram, O. S Sutjia, and several others.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE CGUNCIL.

AT the Legislative Council on Thuesday Sir Philip Hutchins presided in the absence of the Viceroy, who is suffering from slight indisposition. In moving that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for a levy on private estates under the management of Goverment, to meet the cost of superior supervision and management, be taken into consideration, Sir Philip Hutchins said that the Bill had been favourably received in the provinces, and by the press. In levying Government commission, it was not intended to take borrowed money into consideration, nor the sale proceeds of immoveable property nor the proceeds of such property as would itself be properly classed as capital. The proceeds of the sale of jewels would come under this head, but crops or cattle produces would be regarded as income.

The Bill was introduced and passed.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Crosthwaithe having explained that the Local Government had accepted the report of the Select Committee, and that he had nothing further to say re the Bill to further provide for the administration of Lower Burma, the Bill was taken into consideration and passed.

Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Landsdowne Bridge Bill be taken into consideration, without being referred to a Select Committee. He added an amendment to the Bill, that it shall not only apply to all existing bridges, but that the GovernortGeneral shall have power by notification in the *Gazette* to apply the same to any bridge that may be constructed in future.

The Bill was accordingly passed.

Sir Alexander Miller, in introducing a Bill to consolidate and amend certain Indian enactments relating to Merchant Shipping and the carriage of passengers by sea, made a very ablo and exhaustive speech. He explained that with this Bill he should incorporate the Bill to amend the law relating to Inland Steamships. In the course of his speech he remarked that the two Bills consolidate some 506 entire enactments and these carried the process of consolidation as far as possible. Theremight be a few scattered enactments on the Indian Statute Book which might be included in the Merchant Shipping Bill which further examination might bring to light; but at present the speaker believed the Bill comprised all the enactments which could conveniently be included in it. [illegible] speech by referring in eulogistic terms to the good work which had been performed in preparing the Bill by Messrs O'Conor, Wigley, and Bestic; and made special reference to the excellent not prepared by Mr. Wigley on the same.

The Bill having been introduced the Council adjourned *sine die*.

M. RENAN'S DEATH.

HIS ILLNESS AND LAST WORDS.

M. ERNEST RENAN died somewhat unexpectedly about half-past six o'clock on Sunday morning (2nd instant.) surrounded by his wife and family, at his residence at the College de France, of which he was chief. M. Renan had been in failing health for some time. In the early part of the year he had been several times confined to his room, his condition occasionally exciting grave alarm. Towards the beginning of July he left for his estate in Brittanny. It was hoped that the change might restore his health, but he appeared to derive no benefit from it, and he, moreover, suffered an attack of syncope, which determined him to return to Paris. He arrived there on the 18th of September, and very soon afterwards it was found necessary to call in a medical adviser. On Tuesday (27th ult.) M. Renan went for a drive, and caught a cold, which speedily developed into pulmonary congestion, and on Friday his condition was considered very serious. On Saturday morning the patient improved slightly, but in the evening his condition became alarming and he had to undergo a painful operation. After the operation M. Renan fell into a comatose condition, and, although all hope was not even then surrendered, he never rallied, and breathed his last at twenty minutes past six on Sunday morning. His body has been laid out upon the bed on which he died. The features are calm and composed, and his children keep watch by the bedside. No priest was present at the final scene. The end had been foreseen for some time past, and M. Renan had frequently spoken quite freely about his approaching death. During his last day he conversed, it is said, with all his accustomed lucidity and seemed in so serene a frame of mind that his friends and relatives were deceived as to his actual condition. On retiring at night, however, he was unable to sleep. It is stated that only a few hours before his death he turned to his wife and said, "Why are you sad?" "Because I see you suffer," she replied. "Be calm and resigned," replied the dying man; "we undergo the laws of that nature of which we are a manifestation. We perish, we disappear; but heaven and earth remain, and the march of time goes on for ever." M. Renan had attained his sixty-ninth year, but his robust frame showed no indication of the feebleness of advancing years, while his intellectual activity never suffered any diminution. To the very last he was occupied with his favourite studies, and the last few months were spent by him in correcting the proof-sheets of the fourth volume of the "History of the People of Israel," which is to be published in December. He leaves also a collection of memoirs which, by his direction are to be published five years after his death.

The French Government has decided that the remains of the late M. Renan shall be buried at the expense of the State. The ceremony was fixed for the following Friday morning, when the body was to be conveyed from the College de France for provisional interment in the cemetery at Montmartre. In accordance with the desire expressed by the deceased on his death-bed, the funeral was to be of a civil character. It is expected that when the Chamber meets, the Government will introduce a measure authorizing the burial of M. Renan in the Pantheon.

A HELSINGFORS correspondent sends to the *Daily News* the latest details of the extraordinary case of Madame Sainio. It will be remembered that on one morning last spring her husband, with whom she had lived happily, was found dead, poisoned, as it afterwards appeared, by his wife, a mere girl, only just out of her teens. The evening before had been spent happily, and the wife had seemed more than usually merry and pleasant. It was shown at the trial that M. Sainio had, before going to bed, asked his wife to give him a quinine capsule as he did not feel quite well. "The devil then flew in me," she declared, and she deliberately gave him a strychnine capsule instead, and, having kissed him, ran into her room and buried her head in her pillow that she might be deaf to his shrieks. The young woman, who is well-educated, pretty, and not without accomplishments, confessed her guilt, and was condemned to undergo a fearful sentence. She was first to have her arm hacked off, then to be beheaded, and finally to be burned. This sentence has been confirmed by the Senate. The remaining chance is to bring the case before the Emperor himself.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND ITS SERVANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The reports from India of a movement among the various Services to ask for some relief from the consequences of the great depreciation in the currency are not surprising.

In the course of my business I have during the last few years had only too frequently brought under my notice the hardships and sacrifices entailed on Indian Civil and Military officers and their families by the abnormal shrinkage of their income. The wonder to me is that Europeans in Services have borne so patiently a state of things which would not have been quietly endured by any other body of Government employes in the world. The sufferers are Europeans, of European training, habits, and tastes, requiring as a necessity of existence in a tropical country European goods, obliged at regular intervals, if the standards of physical and intellectual efficiency are to be maintained, to pass a long and expensive sojourn in their native land, forced also, in order to save the lives of their children and give them an English training, to send them home.

All the expenditure involved in the conditions I have briefly summarised—conditions which it is idle for any employer of Europeans in India to attempt to ignore—must be met in gold or its equivalent, and to expect men to meet it out of salaries which are paid in a currency reduced relatively to the European standard by one-third of its value is neither just nor reasonable. There exists in my view an equitable claim against the Government for relief, and I hold that that claim is equally sound on the part of all the European Services in India, Covenanted, non-Covenanted, Military, Naval, and Judicial. I may further add that the claim is one which it is a first duty of the Indian Government to recognise. Our hold on India largely depends on the efficiency of our European Services, and nothing could more gravely impair that efficiency than the discontent arising from insufficient pay. We have seen how desperately the pinch is being felt by men of all classes, by the energy with which the Civilian and Military Europeans in India have thrown themselves into the agitation for a change in the currency system, by which they imagine their position will be benefited.

I have for some time been considering how far and in what way the claims of the Services to some relief could best be realised.

On many grounds which I need not here specify it appears to me inadvisable that the Government should afford relief by an increase of salaries. I appreciate to the full extent the difficulty in which the Government of India is placed between the immense losses it is annually incurring by the depreciation of silver and the largeness of the demand which would be made on its diminished resources in order to satisfy the claims of the Services, but I do not think it would be safe or just any longer to overlook them. There is no immediate chance that the position of these gentlemen will be improved by currency legislation.

In the circumstances, the financial situation would not justify the Government in undertaking to pay all the salaries and allowances of Civil and Military officers in the rupee at the rate of two shillings. A reasonable compromise might be made on the principle that the Government agreed to share with its servants a portion of the loss. It might well undertake to fix a permanent minimum rate at which home remittances should be made, and also establish a ratio to salary, say one half (but with some limitation in the case of the more highly paid officials), which should be regarded as home remittances. The rate I should suggest for this purpose would be that fixed by the Select Committee of the House of Commons for the Uncovenanted Service pensions payable in England, namely, 1s. 9d. for the rupee. Further, I should propose that this privilege should be allowed to every European Civil and Military man without exception who had been five years in the Service. I do not for one moment suggest that this measure of relief would meet the full justice of the case, but I hope it would go a long way towards appeasing a growing discontent among the Services which I think it would be wise and politic on the part of the Government to endeavour to allay as promptly as possible.

I feel sure that the Government of India has been and must be considering the claims of these gentlemen which are now being pressed on its attention from all sides with increased urgency. That urgency is due to the exceptionally great fall in the rupee, which for all but those in the highest position has reached a point at which painful financial trouble and embarrassment is felt. It is to be hoped that the Government has been seriously impressed by this fact, and that it will irrespectively of any action it may be contemplating on the currency question, take steps to mitigate a situation which might, if allowed to go on, result in grave evils.

Should the Government fail to [illegible] for action in this matter, as I trust it will not fail, I should have no hesitation in taking the earliest day next Session which the forms of the House would afford me, to ask it to intervene in behalf of those on whom it depends for order and good government in India, and I cannot doubt that its judgment and sense of justice would lead it to pronounce an emphatic opinion in favour of relief to a sorely tried body of public servants.—I have, &c., H. SEYMOUR KING.

65 Cornhill, Oct. 5.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

ACCORDING to the directors' half-yearly report the result of the half-year, owing to unprofitable workings at some of the branches and to losses (including £71,687 provided for the frauds at the Bombay branch), shows a debit of £93,593, reduced to £75,313 by balance brought forward from previous half-year. It has also been deemed expedient to set aside the sum of £40,000 against possible losses on old accounts, the liquidation of which has not been completed. To provide for these losses £1,25,000, standing at credit of reserve, has been transferred to profit and loss, that account then showing a balance at credit of £9,686. The position of the bank, as shown by the accounts, is that after providing for all known or expected losses, the capital is intact in silver, which converted into gold on the basis of exchange at 1s. 2d. per rupee is equal to £453,125 sterling, or say £15 per share. The directors further state that to place the bank in a strong position it is necessary that fresh capital be introduced to cover the loss caused by the depreciation in exchange and it is hoped that it may be found possible to carry this out by some scheme of reconstruction. The report concludes thus:—The directors are giving this matter their most careful and anxious consideration with a view to presenting such a scheme to shareholders at an early date. Meanwhile they propose to curtail and restrict the business and expenses of the bank as possible, and a resolution approving of this course will be submitted to the meeting to be held on the 18th inst. The assets of the bank are in so liquid a condition that no difficulty is anticipated in meeting all liabilities as they mature without the necessity of any call on the shareholders.

SILVER COINAGE IN AUSTRALIA.

"A COLONIST in Olden Times" writes to the *Times*:—"On the question of coinage of silver in Australia, allow me to recall a fact connected with the circulation of silver in the Australian colonies a little over fifty years since of which it may be a pity to lose sight. About the year 1840 there was, with a very limited gold currency, an almost entire absence of a silver currency in the colonies except the Spanish "pillar dollar" and its component parts. At that time there was a great demand for those coins for export to China and the East, and they rose to a considerable premium. To arrest an exhaustive drain of the existing currency, the Government of New South Wales, which then included the newly-occupied dependency of Port Philip, now known as Victoria, passed an Act of the Legislative Council authorising the mutilation of the dollar, the recognised value of which was 4s. 4d., by punching from its centre a circular portion containing one-fourth of its weight, and stamping what became known as the "ring dollar," with a legend indicating the colony and that the mutilated coin was three-fourths of a dollar, and, if I recollect rightly, was declared to be current as of the value of 3s. 3d., while the smaller token, known as a "dump," was declared to be of the value of 1s. 1d., and at such values they were declared to be legal tender. As a temporary expedient this was perfectly successful, as the mutilated tokens were valueless for exportation, and were thus retained in the colonies, and proved a great relief to the colonists generally, including those in Van Diemen's Land and South Australia.

SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING.

THE captain of the British steamer Yorker, from Rangoon, which arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday (4th ult.,) reported an extraordinary case of poisoning which occurred on board during the voyage. The vessel left Perim on September 29, and shortly afterwards several Arab stokers, who had just eaten a meal, complained of violent colic. They were at once attended to, and various remedies were administered, but without effect, seven of the men dying in three hours in terrible agony. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact, that the men had been poisoned by partaking of a fish which they had purchased at Perim, belonging to a species which is frequently found on the East African coast, but which is highly poisonous when taken as food.

THE VICEROY'S ENTRY INTO DUBLIN.

FRIENDLINESS rather than enthusiasm marked the reception given to Lord Hougton, the new Viceroy of Ireland, when he made his State entry in Dublin on Monday, 3rd instant. In a political sense the advent of Lord Houghton is greeted as an occasion of special interest. Nationalists welcome him as a member of a Government pledged Home Rule, although the Parnellites, who have their stronghold in this city, maintain an attitude of benevolent neutrality until they see whether the course of events justifies their expectations. Dublin Unionists, on the other hand, proclaim a desire, from motives of loyalty, to support the Queen's representative, whom they do not expect to take any active part in the political and administrative work which more naturally devolves upon Mr. John Morley as Chief Secretary. Strict Sabbatarians, especially some who differ in politics from the new Viceroy, have not failed to note the fact that his Lordship travelled on Sunday evening from London to Holyhead. On arriving at the latter port he proceeded at once on board the City of Dublin Packet Company's steamer Munster, which was specially chartered to receive him and his party. Amongst those who accompanied his Lordship were his three young daughters, Annabella, Cynthia, and Celia, also his two sisters, Lady Gerald Fitzgerald, and the Hon. Mrs. Henniker, the last of whom (as his Lordship is a widower) will assist her brother as hostess in the hospitalities of Dublin Castle. The steamer sailed from Holyhead at six o'clock, and had a rough passage across the Channel. It arrived at Kingstown about ten o'clock, by which time the wind had moderated, and the sun shone out brightly. All the vessels in harbour made a brave show of bunting, and the absence of anything of the kind from the Kingstown Town Hall was probably less due to want of civic interest in the occasion than to a discovery that the old flag had become somewhat tattered, and its pole rather shaky. Lord Houghton did not leave the steamer until one o'clock, by which time the crowd on the platform had so largely increased as to require the services of a body of soldiers and police to guard a reserved area. When his Lordship landed from the steamer a Royal salute was fired, and the band played the National Anthem, whilst the guard of honour presented arms. The locomotive of the special train was lavishly adorned with evergreens and plants. The departure of the train from Kingstown was attended by cheers, and there was renewed cheering by a waiting crowd when it arrived in Dublin.

At the Dublin station the Lord-Lieutenant was received by the chairman and directors of the Railway Company, as well as by other people of consideration. The General commanding the forces, accompanied by his personal and general staff, also the Major-General commanding the Dublin district, and his staff, awaited the Viceroy outside at Westland Row. There the cavalry were faced towards Clare Street, and a procession was formed, in which the Lord-Lieutenant, who rode on horseback, was preceded and followed by a brilliant array of mounted officers. The regiments in the garrison paraded strongly for the purpose of lining the streets, and as his Excellency approached, their bands, stationed at various leading points, struck up the National Anthem, the troops meanwhile presenting arms, and the colours being lowered. At one or two points slight hooting could be heard, but such unfriendly symptoms were faint and few compared with the cheers, persistent if not rapturous, which greeted the representative of the Crown. During his progress through the city, being alone in dark civilian dress amidst a long line of military officers in full scarlet uniform, the Viceroy was easily recognised. Young, handsome, and genial, his personal appearance seemed to prepossess the multitude in his favour, especially the ladies, who occupied windows and waved their handkerchiefs with exceeding vigour. Amongst the bands stationed at various points in the city were those of the 1st Scots Guards, the 2d the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the 2d Gordon Highlanders, and the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers. His Excellency was received at the Viceregal apartment by Lord Charlemont, Controller; Colonel Dease, Chamberlain; and other functionaries. The Scots Guards, with drums and fifes, were stationed as a guard-of-honour in the Castle Yard, and presented arms when the Viceregal party entered, the band playing "God Save the Queen." Shortly after his arrival the Lord-Lieutenant had an interview with Mr. Morley, the Chief Secretary. In some former years addresses have been presented to the Lord-Lieutenant on the afternoon of his arrival by the Corporation and other bodies, but on this occasion such ceremonies of that kind as are expected will be delayed to a more convenient day. It is understood that these will include an address from the Corporation of Belfast. In Dublin a good deal of comment has been excited by the course adopted in connection with this subject by the Corporation, the [illegible] rulers of both sections, who form a large majority of the City Council, held a caucus meeting to consider whether an address should be presented to the new Lord-Lieutenant. The proposal was discussed in private at considerable length, and eventually it was decided by a majority of one that no address should be presented.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

AN Indian civilian makes to me a practical suggestion on the rupee question, which I at once offer to the consideration of the Indian Government. There are, he says, several branches of the Service in which the Government is pledged to pay a pension in sterling in return for contributions paid by its servants in rupees. As the rupee sinks lower and lower, the Government is incurring a continually increasing loss on such pensions. On the other hand, there is a constantly increasing number of Civil Servants who would be only too glad to escape from the Service under the altered conditions in regard to the exchange value of their pay. Clearly, it would be to the interest of the Government to give men desirous of retiring before the expiry of their time the option of taking their pensions at once—of course, at their present value. This course has, I understand, been taken already in some few cases. officials who would have been entitled to pensions of £1,000 at twenty-five years' service having been allowed to retire at twenty years' on pensions of £800.

But what about supplying the places of men thus retired? My Anglo-Indian friend contemplates that the vacancies shall be filled by natives, who will feel no scruples about accepting the depreciated salaries at which Anglo-Indians turn up their noses. It is, as he says, a foregone conclusion that the number of natives in the Civil Service will at no distant date be largely increased, and clearly if Anglo-Indians are eager to go, and natives are eager to fill their places, the Government can do a good stroke of business by obliging both sections of the community. Even, however, if it were necessary to defer to the views of those who are jealous of the undue extension of the native element, I cannot help thinking that in the ranks of the unemployed at home there would be no difficulty in finding new (and equally competent) Anglo-Indians to replace those who are so anxious to retire. I take it that the course of discontent at present is not so much that the depreciated salaries are intrinsically inadequate, as that men feel they are not getting what they bargained for, and that instead of growing richer year by year the present prospect is all the other way.

At any rate, I hope that this suggestion and the policy it represents will not be lost sight of. The great difficulty which I have always found in suggesting any method of mitigating the loss from the depreciation of the rupee is the difficulty of finding any plan which does not imply that the loss shall be shifted from the pockets of the Anglo-Indian officials to the pockets of the overburdened Indian taxpayer. The foregoing proposal has the great merit that, so far as it goes, it meets the interest of both parties. Its defect is that its scope is very limited.

CHARGES AGAINST A TOURIST AGENT.

GEORGE KNOWLES was brought up at Bow-street police-court, on Oct. 1, for extradition to India. Mr. Besley prosecuted, and Mr. Arthur Hutton defended. The allegations were that the accused, who had been for some fourteen years in the service of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, of Ludgate-circus, had been since 1888 their agent in Calcutta, being paid a salary, a commission on receipts, and a bonus on profits. He came to England this year, and the question arose of a discrepancy in his accounts, a telegram being received from Calcutta relating to 4,000 rupees. At an interview with Mr Arthur Faulkner and Mr. Frank Cook, he said at first that he did not understand thistelegram, but later admitted having made cross entries, having drawn commission in advance for 1893 without leave, having taken 2,000 rupees from the cash, leaving a voucher for it, which he was not authorised to do, and, having received 2,000 rupees as security from a Baboo cashier, giving a receipt for it, and afterwards a bill of exchange in the firm's name. He said he had been led to speculate in gold shares in Calcutta, and had losses, but was desirous of replacing the money. The total amount of the defalcations was said to be 12,000 rupees. Mr. Vaughan committed the accused for extradition.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at St. Petersburg that Colonel Yanoff's force has reached Ferghana on its return from the Pamirs.

THE scientific expedition organised by the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, with the help of a Government subvention, will shortly start for Thibet under the command of M. Potanine. The expedition will be absent about two years.

DARING BANK ROBBERY IN AMERICA.

A DARING attempt, ending in serious bloodshed, was made on the 5th ultimo by the notorious Dalton gang to rob the First National Bank and the banking firm of Messrs. C. M. Condon and Co., in Coffeyville, Kansas.

The members of the gang, who numbered six in all, came to the town on horseback at a quarter to ten in the morning, and after leaving their animals in an alley, they walked rapidly across the main square. Four of them, including Grant Dalton, Tom Heddy, and two others, entered Messrs. Condon's establishment, carrying their Winchester repeaters under their arms; while Bob and Emmett Dalton, similarly armed, went to the First National bank. At Condon's they were told by Mr. Ball, the cashier, that the timelock would not be opened until ten o'clock. They thereupon informed the cashier and Mr. Carpenter, the teller, who was also present, that they would wait, taking meanwhile the money in the drawer of the counter.

Bob and Emmett Dalton had in the meantime entered the First National, where they found Mr. Thomas Ayers, the cashier; his son, Bert Ayers; and Mr. Shepard, the teller, who, in spite of their protests, were forced to give up all money in the safe, which the desperadoes hastily emptied into bags which they brought with them. They then pushed the bank clerks out through the front doors, and followed closed behind them. Meanwhile, however, the alarm had been given, and as they came out a man named George Cudine and an express agent named Cox shot at one of the gang, who was badly wounded. The two Daltons promptly returned the fire, and shot Cudine dead.

The four robbers in Condons, who had by this time realised the situation, commenced shooting out of the window of the bank, mortally wounding Thomas Ayers and Charles Brown. Bob and Emmett Dalton then ran back into the First National bank, where they were confronted by Mr. Lucius Baldwin, a clerk in a store, whom they immediately shot dead. The citizens were thoroughly aroused, and the gang were soon hemmed in by a large crowd, many persons in which carried arms. A fierce struggle ensued in which Bob and Grant Dalton, Tom Heddy, and an unknown member of the gang were killed, while Emmett Dalton was mortally wounded.

A city marshal, named Donnelly, was shot by one of the gang, and two other citizens, named T. Arnold and Lewis Diety, were slightly wounded. The sixth member of the gang escaped. His name is supposed to be Allie Ogee.

Coffeyville is the old home of the Daltons, and this fact had added to the excitement in the town, the citizens regarding it as peculiarly appropriate that it should have fallen to them to rid the world of the gang. Large rewards had been offered for the capture of the Daltons dead or alive, and if the wishes of the inhabitants are respected the money will go to the families of the murdered citizens. All the money taken from the banks was recovered. Emmett Dalton confesses that the gang robbed Pacific express cars on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad at Adair, Indian territory, in July last, and committed a number of other daring robberies at other times.

Another report of the outrage at Coffeyville says that Jim Spears, a livery-stable keeper, killed three of the robbers, and that then a posse despatched another of the band, although not until the city marshal and three of the posse had been killed. It is said that the gang, which numbered fully ten, rode into the town just as the banks opened. They divided into two bands, and drawing their revolvers, made a simultaneous rush upon the banks, taking the officials quite by surprise. The robbers afterwards attempted to escape. According to the latest list, four of the gang were killed, while four others received injuries which are expected to prove fatal. Emmet Dalton and the others were severely hurt.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

MR. CLAREMONT DANIELL, in a paper on "India's Demand for a Gold Currency," in *Blackwood* says:—

That India's principal necessity, as far as her industries and commerce are concerned, is a more plentiful supply of money, is proved in various ways, such as by the low proportion of current money to the numbers of the people, by the prevalence of barter by sales on book credits bearing interest by payments of services in kind and by the use of unauthorised metallic currencies, and especially by the failure of prices to rise to cheap silver. It was confidently expected that as silver fell in value it would go in increasing quantities to India, where, owing to the prevalence of low prices, its efficiency for making purchases would be comparatively greater than in other places where prices were higher. Prediction of this kind has, however, been falsified by the event. Prices in India have scarcely been affected at all by the cheapness of silver, one reason being that the volume of the currency is so much behind the wants of the people, that all the silver which has gone to India during the last twenty years merely serves towards filling a void so vast that it has all disappeared therein with hardly any apparent result; another that the industries of India being principally those which are either connected with the soil and therefore with unskilled labour, and with manual as distinguished from mechanical productions, the ways in which capital can be profitably employed do not multiply nearly so fast as is found to be the case when machinery is applied either to agriculture or in the manufacture of goods. Capital, therefore, runs thither more slowly and stimulates prices with less energy than in countries colonised by men of European race. Were the monetary supply more adequate to its proper purposes these peculiar circumstances which repress the development of all kinds of industry in India would as certainly be modified, and finally disappear, as they have done in the West, where antiquated methods of the same description have had their day. While India stands very high on the list of trading nations, judged by the value of her foreign trade, the volume of the currency, in proportion to the population of the territories under the direct rule of the Crown, is less than one-tenth of the money circulating in France. England and the United States use much more money than India, but something over half that of France, by the same standard. We should expect India, being a poor and backward country, to use—as she certainly requires—a larger instead of a smaller proportion than any of these three. In order, therefore, for her extrication from the rudimentary ways of doing business just noticed, enormous additions must be made to the existing stock of legal tender money.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

WHEN the mail left the cholera epidemic had decreased in Paris and Hamburg; but it has been increasing in the south of Russia, and numerous fresh cases are reported from St. Petersburg, Pesth, the Hague, and several towns in Holland. As at Hamburg, the outbreak of cholera at Pesth seems directly traceable to the drinking-water. The pestilence is spreading on the left bank of the Danube, where drinking-water is taken from the river. It is pointed out that water may be distilled cheaply and effectively by means of a tin saucepan and a clay tobacco-pipe.

Mr. Stanhope, the American journalist, who has been working as an attendant on cholera patients in Hamburg, arrived in Berlin on Sept. 29 from Hamburg; but he had to leave his hotel the following day because the news of his presence had caused a regular panic among the inmates.

King George of Greece arrived at Corfu, and left the island with the health officers on Sept. 29 to pass the quarantine which his Majesty had to undergo in common with other passengers arriving from countries declared infected, on board the Royal yacht Sphacteria off the island of Pores. The King landed at the Piræus on Oct. 4. Following the example of Turkey, the Greek authorities have imposed five days' quarantine on the mail steamer from Egypt.

The "Queen" of Oct. 1 printed an interesting account of an interview a representative had had with the Misses Annesley and Henrietta Knealy, apropos to their recent experiences in the Hamburg hospitals, a topic already touched upon in these columns. Emphasis is laid on the great issues that rest with careful nursing, and it is pointed out that the mortality in Hamburg was greatest amongst children and those who had passed their prime. The sisters crossed by way of Queenborough and Flushing in order to escape quarantine.

From the Registrar-General's report issued on Oct. 4, it appears that, judged by the death-rate, London has lately been the healthiest great city in the world. In the last fortnight its death-rate has been only a fraction over 15 per thousand a year. Edinburgh last week had a slightly better record with 14·6 per thousand; but Continental cities the figures are far less favorable. Cholera-sticken Hamburg, which in the last week for which returns are available had a death-rate of 141·7, may be put on one side. For other cities the latest weekly returns are:—Paris, 19·6; Brussels, 19·4; Vienna, 19·1; Amsterdam, 19·9; Venice, 22·1; Munich, 26·4; and St Petersburg, 30·4. In every case this rate is higher than what it was in London in the corresponding week.

Quarantine restrictions at Madeira having been removed, passengers can now be booked for that island.

IT is reported that a new explosive will shortly be heard of, the invention of a German chemist, made from jute and glycerine. It has been named "Juteite," and is said to have many points of the superiority over any of numerous explosives now in the market.

COUNT KALNOKY ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

THE following is a summary of the speech delivered on Oct. 3, by Count Kalnoky before the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation:—The Minister for Foreign Affairs first referred to the speech of the Young Czech delegate Herr Eym, and asked what would become of the great interests of the monarchy if every race represented within it should claim that the whole foreign policy and the European position of the monarchy should be judged according to, and made dependent upon, its own national standpoint. Nor could the speaker admit that Herr Eym was entitled to represent the opinions expressed by him as the exclusive view of the whole Czech people. Count Kalnoky, proceeding, said he had hitherto had a feeling by no means based upon imagination that his policy met with the approval and support of the Delegation, whereby a firm basis was obtained for the attitude of Austria-Hungary as regards the general situation in Europe, and a sense of security was inspired in all strata of the population. The treaty with Germany was so open and honest a defensive alliance that the whole of it could without any objection be made public. The treaty with Italy was in all its portions and in its substance of the same defensive character. The fact that it had not been published simply showed that secrecy had been agreed upon. As regarded the relations of the monarchy to Russia, Ccount Kalnoky refuted the insinuation that they might be affected by the negotiations for a commercial convention opened between Berlin and St. Petersburg, and declared that the important relations between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna had never been anything but excellent, adding that the relations between the two Governments were friendly and normal and had lately undergone no kind of change. As to the commercial treaty with Servia, the speaker did not suppose that the change in the Servian Ministry would cause its rejection, since it was above all necessary for Servia itself. Respecting the general situation, Count Kalnoky was in the pleasant position of not having to discuss any important question which had arisen since last year; but besides that he had not much to say that would be of interest. Since the last meeting of the Delegations the general situation had not undergone any noteworthy change. There were still the same opposite currents in the system of the European States; but a greater calm had come over public opinion. War like preparations continued, indeed, on all sides without cessation, and as this was the case both East and West, so too was it in Central Europe. But people were becoming accustomed to this chronic evil, so much the more as it did not prevent Governments entering upon great economic schemes calculated upon a long duration of peace. There was no doubt that the conclusion of commercial treaties also exercised a favourable influence upon the public opinion. In several States (Count Kalnoky continued) there had been important changes in Cabinets and individuals; but they would probably not result in any essential changes in the position or in the foreign policy of the countries to which he referred, since the grouping of the Powers was based upon the deepest political motives and interests, and was not to be disturbed. The last change of Ministry in Roumania made no alteration in the direction of that country's policy, or its friendly relations with Austria-Hungary. The overthrow of the Radical Government in Servia was inevitable, and highly desirable in the history of that country's stability, development, and internal relations. In Italy, too, Count Kalnoky said, new statesmen had come to the head of the Government without there having been any change in the friendly and cordial relations of that Power with Austria-Hungary. Finally, there had been an important change of Government and parties in England. But there, too, the foreign policy of the country was established on the basis of Imperial interests, and in its main features and objects could not be alone dependent on the statesmen forming part of the Government of the day. Recent years showed, in spite of repeated changes of Ministry, a beneficent continuity in England's foreign policy, and, in view of the approval which Lord Salisbury's direction of affairs had universally been met with by public opinion in England, it was scarcely to be assumed that that country's policy would undergo any material change in the immediate future. Turning next to Eastern affairs, Count Kalnoky said that the situation in that part of Europe had recently remained stable; while in some of the small States a constant and progressive consolidation was to be noticed. Austria-Hungary did not wish to establish herself or to obtain any privileged position in the East, but was merely desirous that each of the different races should develop independently and progress economically in the spirit and under the protection of existing treaties.

Count Kalnoky summed up his criticism of the general situation with the words:—"Our relations to all the Powers are satisfactory. The constellation of Europe is growing more and more peaceful. There is now no especial cause for misgivings since the Powers, although they do not discontinue their military preparations, meet each other with the assurance that they wish decidedly for peace, and have no thoughts of aggression."

At the close of Count Kalnoky's speech the committee adopted, with only one dissentient vote, a resolution to include in its report an expression of the perfect confidence with which it accepted the Minister's statement and which it placed in his policy, steadfastly directed as it was towards the maintenance of peace.

SUICIDE OF AN INDIAN LAW STUDENT.

Mr. John Troutbeck held an inquest on Oct. 3, at St. George's Hospital, as to the death of Abohila Chakravarti, twenty-one, an Indian law student, late of 11 South Parade, Bedford Park, Chiswick. C. B. Desai, a fellow-student, stated that deceased had studied medicine in Madras, and came to England to study the law, intending to practice in India. Sarah Tetterden, landlady at 11 South Parade, said that deceased had been lodging with her during the last ten or eleven weeks. Latterly he became short of money, but was expecting some from India. She could suggest no reason for the deceased committing suicide, unless it was on account of being short of money. Henry Drysdale, a cab proprietor, of St. John's Wood, said that on Monday, Sept. 26, he was driving a cab when the deceased engaged him for two hours. He told witness to drive on and find a man named Lake, whose address he did not know. Witness thought there was a man named Lake living in Lodge Road, St. John's Wood, and he drove there. While he was inquiring a lady came out of one of the houses and said that Lake no longer stopped there as he had sold the house. The deceased then told him to go back and inquire for "Kate," and afterwards got out of the cab, and went into one of the houses, where he remained for about fifteen minutes. While witness was waiting a lady brought him out a glass of soda and brandy and he afterwards went away to engage his horse. The witness went on to state that the deceased subsequently told him to drive to a tailor's, a barber's, a hatters, and the Alhambra. Here the deceased went in, ordering the cab to call for him at half-past ten. When witness went back the deceased asked him to go inside, and paid for a 4s. ticket for him. While they were in the Alhambra the deceased treated him to whisky, and afterwards to champagne. In further evidence the witness said that on the following Thursday he lent the deceased 5s. to take him home. Before leaving he said to witness, "If my father came to know I am in trouble with this girl Kate I would blow my brains out." Ernest James, chemist of South Kensington, said that the deceased came into his shop, adjoining the station, and wrote a prescription for some medicine of a harmless nature. Witness made it up, and the deceased took one dose. He afterwards handed witness an order for 60 grains of morphia, saying he required it for hypodermic injections. He told witness he was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and from his manner and conversation, and the knowledge he displayed, witness had no reason to doubt the truth of his statement, though he was unable to find the name in the Medical Directory. Witness offered to make the injections himself, but the deceased declined. A juryman: Was not 60 grains a very large quantity of morphia for you to sell to a stranger? Witness: I thought he was a surgeon. He wrote a prescription in the ordinary way, and signed the paper as a medical man, and I naturally thought he was one. Kate Jones, a bar attendant in Messrs. Spiers and Pond's refreshment room at South Kensington Station, said that the deceased came to the bar and asked for some brandy, which she gave him. After a little time he had some more, and then asked for a piece of writing paper. He commenced writing on the paper, and then asked for a glass of water, which she gave him. He emptied a powder into it, and, after stirring it up with a spoon, drank the greater part. A few minutes afterwards he fell forward on the table, and witness sent for the police. The Coroner read the following note found in the possession of the deceased, and which was evidently written in the refreshment room:—"Send this note to my people, 11 South Parade, Bedford Park, Chiswick, and to my brother in India. All my troubles are entirely due to him. What I do, God, if there be one, will excuse, since He made me." Replying to the Coroner, Miss Jones said that the deceased was perfectly sober when he came into the bar. Dr. D

THE GREAT MILITARY RIDE.

The long-distance military ride from Vienna to Berlin, and vice versa, began at six a.m. on Oct. 1. There were 141 competitors at the start, which was made from each capital. The nominal object of the competition is to test the endurance and speed of the cavalry of the two armies. The competition is under the direct patronage of the Emperors Francis Joseph and William, both sovereigns having given prizes in the shape of silver objects, in addition to which there will be money prizes of 20,000, 10,000, 6,000, 4,500, 3,500, 2,500, and 1,500 marks, besides a special prize for the horse which arrives in the best condition. No prize, however, will be given unless the competitor completes the distance within six days. Each competitor pays an entrance fee of 100 marks. The riders include on the German side Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia and Duke Gunther, a brother of the German Empress.

Prince Friedrick Leopold, accompanied by his adjutant, finished the ride from Berlin to Vienna at a quarter to eight on the evening of Oct. 4, being the first German officer to complete the journey from Vienna, his time being seventy-four hours. Six Austrians, travelling in the opposite direction, arrived at Berlin on Oct. 4, the first, Lieut. von Miklos, having covered the distance of 435 miles in seventy-four hours twenty-two minutes, thirty-two seconds, including three rests of three hours each.

The Austrian record held by Lieut. von Miklos was beaten on Oct. 5 by Count Starhemberg, who completed the distance from Vienna in 71 hours 34 minutes, or some three hours less than his predecessor.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* (Oct. 5) says that when Lieut. von Miklos pulled up on the Tempelhof field he dismounted and kissed his horse. He looked very fatigued, and it struck one that he did not see the triumphal arch or even hear the words of welcome with which he was greeted. The bay mare was suffering from a wound, having torn herself on a nail in a stable at Zossen. Lieut Szavossy, who rode a brown mare, arrived next. The mare's flanks were covered with blood, as were also the spurs and boots of her rider. The two officers rested about two and a-half hours at Hoyerswerda. In order to deaden the pain the mare Marsca suffered, Lieut von Miklos had a morphia injection made. Then, having rested, the two officers again mounted, and set off at a trot, intending to make a short halt at Bayreuth, and to ride through thence without stopping. Lieut von Miklos, however, did not rest at Bayreuth, but continued his ride, while Lieut Szavossy whose horse was quite fresh, remained behind, being himself much fatigued. Near Tempelhof Lieut von Miklos alighted and led his mare, which was somewhat lame in one forefoot, and seemed incapable of walking on the paved road. He mounted again, however, and rode to the winning post. The mare had no fodder since she left Hoyerswerda, and was kept going by brandy, which was given her by her rider towards the end of the journey.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mathewson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE Ship Bidston Hill, 2,434 tons, Captain W J Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Newcastle (N S W) with a cargo of 3,418 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs King, King & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H W Lauder, Mr Pallonjee Ruttonjee, Mr and Mrs Pestonjee Adarjee, Mr Javerdhan Govind, Mr Furdonjee Cowasjee and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H P Jacob, Mr Eduljee Dinshaw, Miss Gillmore, Revd C A Gillmore, Mr Pruce, Mr John Emmans, 2 men Rl Dub Fusirs, and 101 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 50 cases opium, and 178 horses and the following passengers :—Mr Abdool, Rajack and friend, Dr Afinwalla, one native gentleman, Mr and Mrs Moola Peerbhoy, Mrs P Ebram and two children, Mr F Mahomed, Mr Rahim, Mr Pons and three friends, Miss Stanley and 81 deck.

A telegram from the British Agent and Consul General, Bagdad, dated 29th October 1892, is published stating that "Five days' quarantine against Karachi has been removed from the 18th instant."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Douro	1589	Marshall	B	F Muir & Co
„ R. Head	2914	McCalmont	E	J Heyn
„ Timo	1847	Brown	F	Ritchie Steuart & Co
„ Neera	...	Nakoda	K	Shepherd & Co
„ Aldgate	2208	Smith	N	K Nixon & Co
„ Safari	891	Asthausen	P	F Hoyer

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Ponani ... Nacoda ... Shepherd & Co.
„ Brahmani ... do ... do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·36s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·36s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	ING		
S.S. Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Formosa	2159	Baker	4	P & O Co
„ Imperatrix	2334	Egger	7	A L S N Co
„ Thisbe	1787	Kossovich	9	A L S N Co
„ Lycia	2116	McNay	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ N. Hall	3198	Hood	12	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	13	E Bates & Co
„ City of Perth	2905	Swan	16	Sir C Forbes & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Sunday, 23rd October.)

S.S. Woolloomooloo ... Pilkington ... 3321 ... F Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Simla (s)	Robertson	Busreh, Oct 9.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Oct 20.
	Bidston Hill (s)	Jones	Newcastle (N. S. W.)
	H. M. S. Himalaya.	Chichester	Portsmouth, Sept 17.
23	Drachenfels (s)	Togge	Antwerp, Sept 14.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, Oct 17.
	Valetta (s)	Briscoe	London, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Thames (s)	Seaton	London, &c.
	Arabia (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Thisbe (s)	Kossovich	Trieste, &c.
23	Nawab (s)	Mathewson	Calcutta, &c.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.

The steamer Umbalda, entered for loading on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

City of Perth (s), 2905, Swan
Douro (s), 1589, Marshall
Lycia (s), 2117, McNay
R Head (s), 2913, McCalmont
Aldgate (s), 2205, Smith
Persia (s), 2318, Hutchison
Imperatrix (s), 2440, Egger
Safari (s), 891, Asthausen
Woolloomooloo (s), 2221, Pilkington
Formosa (s), 2159, Baker
Lomberdy (s), 1571, Cole
Malwa (s), 1691, Preston
Nizam (s), 1615, Tillard
Thibet (s), 1655, Wibmer
Venetia (s), 1451, Imberhorne, 1907, Hansen
Aston Hall (s), 2254, McFee
Bendo (s), 2281, Campbell
Kirby Hall (s), 1688, Phillips
Methley Hall (s), 2182, Buck
Time (s), 1647, Brown
Wistow Hall (s), 2139, Barclay
Netherby Hall (s), 2139 Hood

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Euphrates — R I M S Assaye, Langdon
I M S Dalhousie, Black — R I M S Plassy, Gunn
I M S Tenasserim, Hewett

Of Leigh Hunt Mrs. Duncan Stewart was wont to say that she believed him to be the only person who, if he saw something yellow in the distance, and was told it was a buttercup, would be disappointed if he found it was only a guinea. Yet these were Leigh Hunt's days of greatest privation. Mr. Carlyle was very poor too at this time, yet a friend who knew him very well, and went often to see him, told Mrs. Stewart that, one day, going to Carlyle and seeing two golden sovereigns lying exposed in a little vase on the chimney-piece, he asked what they were for. Carlyle looked—for him—embarrassed, and gave no definite answer. "Well, now, my dear fellow," said the visitor, "neither you nor I are quite in a position to play ducks and drakes with sovereigns, what are they for?" "Well," said Carlyle, "the fact is that Leigh Hunt likes better to find them there than that I should give them to him." The blind King of Hanover, in whose household her daughter was long a favoured guest, is said to have delighted in Mrs. Stewart's conversation. It is remembered that one day she was telling him a story as they were out driving together. Suddenly the horses started, and the carriage seemed about to upset. "Why do you not go on with your story?" said the King. "Because, Sir, the carriage is just going to upset." "That is the coachman's affair," said the King, "do you go on with your story."

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 22.

Adye, Capt, Benga', 1st, Lanc, Hyd Cont, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 21.

Eden, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

OCTOBER 22.

Pigon, Lt. Ms, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Hosie, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Pallin, Voty-Capt, Bengal, A V D, on duty, to Lucknow.
Ditmas, Lt, Bo, Commt Dept, on leave, to England.
Manse', Major, Beng 1, R A, from furlough, to Darjeeling.
Von Donop, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 24th October 1892.

1. Members who intend competing at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting (which takes place at Poona on the 15th November) are requested to pay their entrance fees at Head-quarters on or before the 29th instant, after which date no entries will be made. The Prospectus may be seen at Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging on the Kennedy Sea Face on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 7 a.m.
2. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.
3. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging-spears should apply to Sergeant-Major Gosling for the same.
4. Recruits are requested to communicate with Sergeant-Major Gosling regarding their uniform, helmets, arms, accoutrements and saddlery. Sergeant-Major Gosling will be at the Riding School every day from 6-30 to 7-30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th October 1892.

The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-morrow, at 7 a.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.

Neabit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Wednesday, at 7 a.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4 Sub-Division No. 1 Company :—No. 276 Gunner F. Hogan.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF OCTOBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·87	W	1	89·6	63·6	47	...	22·79	−3·43
Agra	29·86	N W	3	87·0	61·1	53	...	19·25	−3·18
Cawnpore	29·81	N W	1	89·0	62·0	65	...	33·55	...
Allahabad	29·98	Calm	2	92·4	66·9	63	...	30·90	−2·15
Jhansi	29·83	Calm	2	91·4	63·2	50	...	37·17	−0·14
Jacobabad	29·76	Calm	3	98·5	54·0	20	...	4·11	+1·22
Karachi	29·90	W S W	8	85·0	71·8	77	...	11·58	+5·27
Jeypore	29·89	Calm	1	89·1	60·1	53	...	19·64	+2·32
Ajmere	29·80	Calm	3	87·2	57·6	68	...	19·21	−1·71
Deesa	29·88	N E	5	94·3	69·8	61	...	41·13	+10·30
Bhuj	29·70	N W	0	91·5	75·4	57	...	9·93	−6·10
Rajkot	29·79	N E	3	89·9	73·2	85	...	25·35	−1·17
Veraval	29·92	N N W	2	86·9	76·3	85	...	16·47	...
Neemuch	29·85	E N E	0	89·8	65·7	51	...	34·35	+3·78
Indore	29·82	N N E	2	88·0	65·1	66	...	33·70	−0·28
Saugor	29·86	Calm	1	87·8	64·2	68	...	47·19	+6·34
Jubbulpore	29·84	Calm	...	87·4	66·7	81	...	61·79	+2·82
Hoshangabad	29·82	N N E	3	89·5	70·7	61	...	51·51	−4·39
Khandwa	29·84	N	4	92·2	67·3	63	...	41·98	+10·46
Raipur	29·80	Calm	3	88·6	71·6	84	...	45·03	−4·99
Nagpur	29·90	Calm	0	89·8	71·4	76	...	39·90	−6·55
Amraoti	29·74	E N E	4	86·8	73·8	77	...	42·40	+5·98
Akola	29·78	N	3	89·9	72·7	78	...	42·57	+11·49
Surat	29·76	S W	L	92·1	73·0	83	...	59·65	+12·34
Malegaon	29·84	N N E	0	90·4	72·1	66	...	36·12	+11·51
Bombay	29·76	N W	7	86·0	75·0	94	0·08	86·64	+17·34
Poona	29·78	W N W	5	84·1	64·9	39	2·24	38·85	+10·49
Sholapur	29·80	N W	7	84·7	71·0	91	0·10	29·12	−1·64
Ratnagiri	29·72	Calm	8	85·9	74·4	91	0·65	140·65	+33·46
Belgaum	29·86	Calm	1	77·8	67·8	97	0·16	47·40	+7·27
Goa	29·88	N	14	86·1	70·4	85	1·94	131·15	...
Karwar	29·86	N	2	84·2	72·8	93	2·77	132·73	+12·65
Mangalore	29·80	Calm	1	82·3	73·4	93	0·42	113·96	+2·09
Calicut	29·76	E	3	79·3	72·1	94	3·77	112·24	+9·28
Cochin	29·88	W N W	F	83·2	71·7	90	2·08	101·29	+14·30
Bangalore	29·86	S W	6	82·2	66·0	88	—	19·88	−4·55
Secunderabad	29·79	E	5	77·1	70·4	90	0·14	41·49	+14·82
Masulipatam	29·78	S	8	83·5	75·1	85	0·20	51·06	+2·25
Bellary	29·79	Calm	5	89·8	74·0	82	...	19·39	+6·91
Cuddapah	29·87	E N E	...	84·2	74·8	82	0·06	29·49	+4·16
Madras	29·81	S S E	10	86·7	78·7	74	...	34·76	+8·66
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·80	S W	2	92·5	74·4	73	0·34	22·97	+7·84
Negapatam	29·80	S W	5	82·5	77·7	68	...	18·15	+1·67
Colombo	29·92	S W	12	84·0	78·0	75	0·18	19·14	−11·28

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid fall at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jeypore, Ajmere, Surat and Bombay, the barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been small. The general distribution is very irregular, readings being highest in the south and lowest at Surat, Bombay and Ratnagiri. Gradients are moderately steep to the south of Latitude 16° and slight in other places. Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country and have been fresh in force at Goa and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Goa and 8 at Karwar. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are very irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 29° and the lowest 54° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast to the south of Latitude 22°. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (3·77"), Karwar (2·77"), Cochin (2·58"), Poona (2·24") and Goa (1·94"), and slight to moderate showers at Bombay, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Colombo, Mangalore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The barometer is abnormally very low over the greater part of the country, and, as the atmosphere is damp and cloudy, local showers are still likely to the south of Latitude 20°. The disturbance, which was yesterday near Secunderabad, has become shallower and is of little or no importance now. The changes of pressure to the south of Latitude 16° show that conditions in Ceylon and on and off the West Coast are monsoonlike, and that as the gradient between Karwar and Cochin is very steep and heavy, rain is likely there. The heavy rainfall on the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Goa indicates that the barometer to the north of Karwar shall have a tendency to fall, and a disturbance seems likely to form on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Veraval. Hence the weather on and off the West Coast is suspicious and inclined to become more unsettled. The baric gradient is very steep between Karwar and Mangalore, and strong winds are probable there. At Cochin the sea is rough, and the weather seems to be disturbed there and in its neighbourhood.

W. SUTHERLAND,
For Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st October, 1892.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·725
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·878
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind	NW, E, NW, WNW, NW, SE
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	135
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	0·72
„ year	33·28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Oct.	0·48

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagoweschensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Saigon-Bangkok line interrupted.
Mouim in route to Siam right.

NOTICES.

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Rowland's Odonto

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

Delicately fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, its delightful odour never wearies.

ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE

absolutely superior to all other makes for the likeness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities. ATKINSON'S ENGLISH is the best.

Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, "White Rose," and address in full.

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME

Crab-Apple Blossoms, Reg.

(Extra-Concentrated).

"It would not be possible to conceive of a more delicate and delightful perfume than the CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS, which is put up by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. It has the aroma of Spring in it, and one could use it for a lifetime and never tire of it."—*New York Observer.*

Sold everywhere by all principal dealers in perfumery.

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177, New Bond Street, London.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which overet my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

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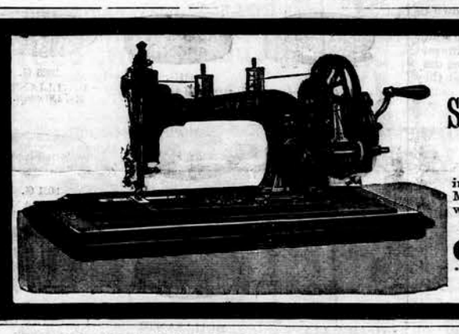

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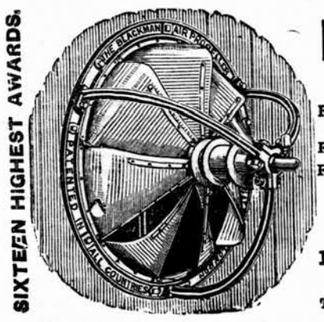

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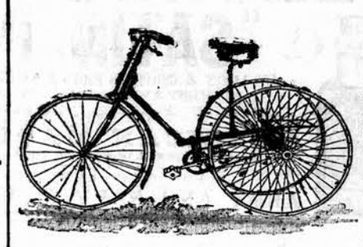

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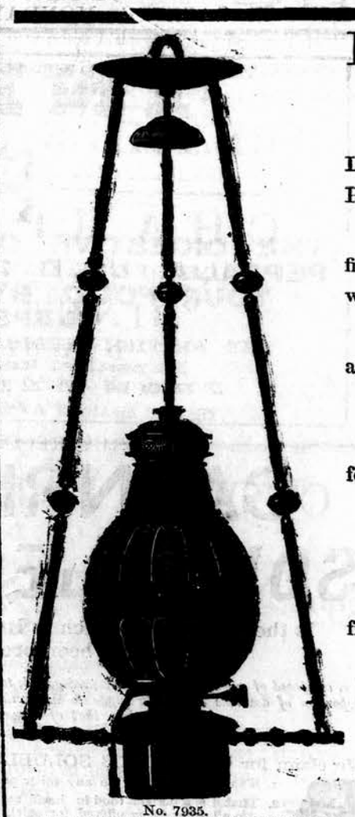

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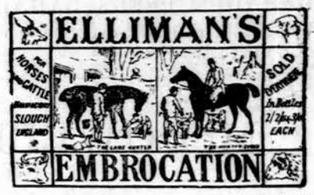

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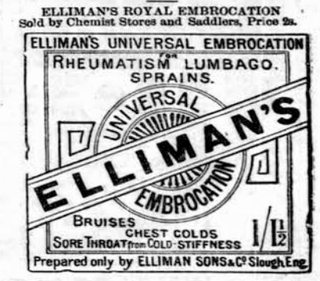

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